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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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5 Years 45 cents.
1 Year 10 cents.



FREE SEEDS OF NEW STAR PRIMROSE.

The New Star Primrose, shown above, is a glorious winter-bloomer. The plants branch, forming a pyramidal, tree-like head, and is covered the entire winter with its lovely various-colored flowers. I offer choice seeds at 10 cents per packet of ten seeds, or three packets for 25 cents. Or, to any one ordering 50 cents worth of seeds this month I will add a free packet of this grand Primula. Now is the time to sow this and the following seeds for winter decorations:

<i>Asparagus</i> , decorative, mixed,	3	<i>Geranium</i> , Zonale, finest mixed,	3
<i>Acacia</i> , fine mixed,	3	<i>Hellebore</i> , New large-flowered, mixed,	3
<i>Begonia</i> , winter-blooming, mixed,	3	<i>Smilax</i> , elegant vine for pots,	3
<i>Calceolaria</i> , large-flowered, mixed,	3	<i>Primula Obconica</i> , New large-flowered, plain,	3
<i>Cineraria stellata</i> , beautiful, mixed,	3	<i>Primula Obconica</i> , New large-flowered, fringed,	3
<i>Cyperus alternifolius</i> , Water Palm,	3	For seeds of other window plants see Floral Guide.	

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,
La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.



ACACIA



GAILLARDIA



HELIANTHUS



LOBELIA



MARIGOLD



ALYSSUM



ANTIRRHINUM



ASTER



BALSAM



BELLIS



CANDYTUFT



CAPSICUM



CARNATIONS



COSMOS



DAHLIA



DIANTHUS

FREE, BABY RAMBLER ROSE

And Three Others.

The Baby Rambler is the most distinct of novelties, and considered one of the best. The flowers are double, in clusters like the Crimson Rambler, and of a fine red color, while it is classed among Everblooming Roses, and is one of the finest for pots. To any one who orders a Dollar's worth of the following seeds this month, I will send a fine plant of Baby Rose and three other choice Everblooming Roses, my selection, making in all four Roses, carefully packed and mailed, satisfaction guaranteed. If you do not care for so many seeds yourself get neighbors to club with you. This is a good month to sow Perennials, as well as many quick growing annuals. If you do not care for the seeds I will mail the four Roses for 30 cents.

Seeds to Sow This Month.

Price, per packet, 3 cents, unless otherwise stated.

Acacia *lopantha*, the beautiful Fern Tree. Makes a grand window plant in one season. Also good for shady bed near the house.

Adiantum *Cirrhosum*, an elegant biennial climber; beautiful foliage and innumerable pink flowers in clusters; thrives in dense shade.

Ageratum, new, large-flowered, dwarf sorts, fine for beds or pots; mixed.

Alonsoa, lovely, free-blooming, bright-colored annuals for pots or beds; flowers mostly rich scarlet, plant pyramidal, best sorts mixed.

Alyssum, Sweet, excellent for edging and baskets, ounce 25 cents.

Alyssum saxatile, gold dust, a fine golden-flowered perennial.

Antirrhinum, (Snapdragon), new semi-dwarf, large-flowered, fragrant varieties; fine for garden or house; many colors; special mixture.

Aquilegia, large-flowered, very beautiful hardy perennials blooming in spring and summer; finest mixed.

Arabis alpina, lovely white early spring flower, hardy perennial.

Aster, Christmas Tree, branching out like a Pine tree, fine for small cut-flowers, plants fifteen inches high, all colors mixed, 5 cents.

Aster, New Victoria, splendid large flowers, very double, finely imbricated petals, one of the most showy Asters grown; all colors mixed.

Aster, Noble, a new type similar to Cactus-flowered Aster, with long, tightly-rolled petals, double, very large, snow white, 5 cents.

Aster, Ostreich-feather, enormous flowers with twisted petals, like a Japanese Chrysanthemum; rich colors from white to almost black; mixed.

Aubrietia, beautiful spring-blooming perennials, mixed colors.

Balsam, Improved Rose-flowered, as double as a Rose and of all shades as well as spotted; mixed.

Browallia, New Giant, elegant large blue flowers in profusion; splendid pot plant in winter; fine for gardens in summer.

Bellis, Giant Double Daisy, charming hardy edging; also fine for pots, very early spring bloomer; white, rose, crimson; finest mixed.

Campanula, Bellflowers, splendid perennials, mixed.

Canterbury Bell, (*Campanula medium*) a grand biennial; large showy flowers, blue, white, rose, striped, mixed.

Candytuft, special mixture, beautiful grown in masses; all varieties.

Capsicum, Ornamental Peppers, finest mixture of all shapes, sizes and colors; fine garden and pot plants; a pretty hedge plant; mixed.

Carnations, Hybrid early-flowering, very large double, fragrant flowers of all shades from white to dark crimson, also striped and marked; bloom the first season; hardy, mixed.

Carnation, Hardy Garden, superb double, fragrant flowers, mixed.

Celosia, Feathered, the new plume-flowered sorts in all colors; splendid.

Cosmos, Early-flowering, superb fall flowers, white, rose, crimson and yellow, delicate foliage. A beautiful cut flower for vases; mixed.

Dahlia, Double and Single, finest mixture of all colors, as easily raised as Zinnias. Showing great diversity in form and color.

Delphinium, Perennial Larkspur, among the finest of hardy perennials; mixed colors.

Dianthus *Chinensis*, lovely Pinks blooming the first season; all colors and markings in finest mixture. Easily grown in a sunny place.

Digitalis, Foxglove, elegant spikes of drooping bells, mixed colors.

Eucalyptus *Gunnii*, Cider Tree of Tasmania, white flowers; 5 cents.

Gaillardia *grandiflora*, new compact, a superb summer bedding hardy perennial; flowers showy and continuously produced all season; mixed.

Gypsophila *paniculata*, white bloom for garnishing bouquets.

Helianthus, Sunflower, double and single, mixed; effective in groups.



MIGNONETTE



MIMULUS



MYOSOTIS



NICOTIANA



POPPY



PANSY



PETUNIA



PHLOX



PORTULACA



SCABIOSA



STOCK



ZINNIA



VERBENA



TROPAEOLUM



ACACIA



ALYSSUM



ANTIRRHINUM



ASTER



BALSAM



BELLIS



CANDYTUFT



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MARIGOLD



MIGNONETTE



MIMULUS



MYOSOTIS



NICOTIANA



POPPY



PANSY



PETUNIA



PHLOX



PORTULACA



SCABIOSA



STOCK

Hollyhock, double, finest mixture.

Job's Tears, *Coix lachryma*, ornamental grass with pretty head-like seeds, used for fancy work; 50 seeds 8 cents, ounce 25 cents.

Linum Perenne, among the most graceful and beautiful of perennials; everblooming, mixed colors.

Lobelia, New Perpetual Blue, very showy basket and edging plant; flowers large, intense blue with white eye. Also Lobelia in mixture.

Malva crisa, Crinkle-leaved Mallow, 10 feet high.

Marigold, French and African, double sorts, all colors in finest mixture.

Mignonette, Sweet, new, richly scented varieties, white, red, yellow; seeds start quickly, plants soon come into bloom, finest mixture.

Mignonette, common, excellent for bee pasture, oz 10 cents, lb. \$1.25.

Mimulus, Large. Gloxinia-flowered, tigris varieties, mostly shades of yellow, orange and white and red spotted, mixed.

Mirabilis, Four-o'clock, special mixture of new, dwarf, spotted-leaved, all colors. A sweet-scented evening bloomer.

Myosotis, Forget-me-not, special mixture of the new, large-flowered, early varieties, all colors. A dainty, fragrant little flower.

Nemesia strumosa, new colors, large-flowered, very showy, mixed.

Nicotiana Sanderae, the Sander's superb New Star Flower, even day and night; elegant for pots and beds; very profuse blooming, white to carmine; exceedingly beautiful. Mixed, 3 pkts. 25 cts., 1 pkt 10 cts.

Nicotiana affinis, the Jasmine-scented white Star Flower; handsome.

Nigella Damascena, Love in a Mist; white and blue flowers, mixed.

Oenothera, Evening Primrose, large-flowered, golden yellow; mixed.

Pansy, Superb Large-flowered, complete mixture of all colors; plants vigorous and bushy; flowers of enormous size fragrant and exquisitely marked; properly planted they bloom from spring until late fall.

Park's Star Flower, a grand semi-tropical bedding and pot plant; with enormous leaves and great heads of fragrant flowers all summer.

Peas, Hardy Perennial, everblooming, showy, hardy plants; fine for a bed or screen, mixed.

Petunia, choicest bedding special mixture of the old and new varieties.

Phlox Drummondii *Hortensiaeflora*, the new, free-blooming, compact variety; splendid for beds, also for pots; all the fine colors in mixture.

Pinks, *Caryophyllus* and *Picoties*, lardy, double, deliciously fragrant, mixed colors.

Pinks, Park's Everblooming, finest mixed.

Platycodon, a superb hardy perennial allied to Bellflower; mixed colors.

Poppy, Perennial Hybrids, gorgeous hardy perennials; flowers of great size and in various shades, mixed.

Poppy, a superb mixture of Carnation-flowered, Ranunculus-flowered, Peony-flowered, Shirley and Tatin Poppy in all colors. Fine annuals.

Portulaca, Double and Single in fine mixture, all colors from white to rich crimson, some superbly marked and striped; mixed.

Primula, Hardy Perennial, early-flowering, beautiful perennials, in many fine shades and colors.

Pyræthrum, Perennial Cosmos, beautiful in both foliage and flower.

Ricinus, New Giant and other sorts mixed for groups or hedges.

Rocket, sweet, Phlox-like perennials, fragrant, hardy and beautiful.

Salpiglossis, new large-flowered, gorgeous colors; finest mixed.

Salvia, large early-flowered kinds, showy grown in masses; best mixed.

Saponaria ocyroides, a creeping plant of great beauty; makes a carpet of rich pink flowers.

Scabiosa, Mourning Bride, giant double-flowered white, rose, lilac, scarlet, black, blue, etc., showy, excellent for bouquets; in best mixture.

Schizanthus, Butterfly Flower. Orchid like blooms in great profusion; many colors, all richly marked; for potting or bedding, finest mixture.

Sweet William, Giant sorts, finest mixture.

Ten Weeks' Stock, New Giant Excelsior, the earliest blooming of Stocks, spikes of large, rose-like deliciously scented flowers in many bright colors; a good garden or house plant; mixed.

Tropeolum (Nasturtium), Tom Thumb, dwarf, splendid for bedding or for pots; very rich colors, free-blooming all summer; finest mixed. Oz. 15c.

Tunica saxifraga, a lovely hardy edging, rich green foliage, small pinkish flowers.

Verbena, Mammoth-flowered, superb mixture; very large, sweet-scented flowers in large clusters; showy in beds; all the fine colors.

Viola odorata, finest named sorts in mixture; seeds start tardily; very fragrant and beautiful.

Viola, Tufted Pansy, finest mixture of all colors from white to deep purple, many variegated; first-class for beds; hardy, scented; mixed.

Wallflower, Non Plus Ultra, double the most beautiful of all; single or double deliciously scented; mixed.

Wallflower, New Parisian, a grand sort; large, showy flower clusters, deliciously scented; blooms the first season.

Zinnia, New Mammoth, in splendid mixture of all colors; flowers almost as large and showy as Dahlias, covering the plant with a mass of bloom the entire season. A most easily grown annual.



ZINNIA



VERBENA



TROPAEOLUM

The Best Perennials.

A Collection of the best kinds—the Seeds of which should be sown in June and July, to bloom the next season.



AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE.



PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORA.

Poppy, New Hybrid Perennial, the most gorgeous of garden perennials, perfectly hardy, beautiful in foliage, and grand in flower, measuring from six to twelve inches in diameter. I offer a special mixture made up from the finest named sorts. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Aquilegia or Columbine, finest large-flowered, long-spurred sorts in all colors—white, blue, red, yellow and variegated, single and double in carefully proportioned mixture. Price, 5 cts. per pkt.

Campanula—Canterbury Bell, the elegant large-flowered single and double varieties, as also the beautiful Cup and Saucer sorts in all the choice colors—white, blue, rose, striped, etc., all in splendid special mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Pea, Perennial, the New Giant sorts, the plants of which are perfectly hardy, bloom continuously and freely and are unsurpassed for beds, as well as trellises; all colors, as rose white, scarlet, flesh, etc., in finest special mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Carnation, Hardy Garden, double, deliciously fragrant, and of many bright colors, as well as variegated; elegant either for beds or pots. Finest mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Pink, Park's New Everblooming, a new class of *Dianthus plumarius* or Pheasant's Eye Pink, the flowers of which are double, semi-double and single, bright in color and beautifully marked, and produced throughout the season; deliciously clove-scented; grand for a bed or border. Finest mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Saponaria Ocymoides Splendens, a superb plant for a mass of bloom in May and June; flowers small, pink, in clusters in wonderful profusion, making a carpet of charming color; hardy and of easy culture. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Sweet William, New Giant Flowered, among the most gorgeous and sweet of garden flowers; single and double, of richest colors, appearing in grand clusters or heads, and scenting the entire garden with rich perfume. Finest special mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Platycodon Grandiflora. The large-flowered *Platycodon* is a first-class perennial, hardy, showy beautiful and long-blooming. Plants grow from one to two feet high, bearing large, graceful white and blue flowers, not unlike an open *Campanula* or Bellflower. Once started they will take care of themselves. Should be in every garden. Special mixture. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Primrose, Hardy Perennial, the hardy Primroses are among the most beautiful and fragrant of our garden flowers. They are showy in the border, and always greatly admired, while any person can succeed with them, being of easy culture, lasting and hardy. I offer a choice special mixture of the finest sorts and colors. Price, 5 cents per packet.

Myosotis Alpestris. Whatever you think of omitting from your garden do not omit the charmingly beautiful Forget-me-not—*Myosotis Alpestris*. It is elegant as a border or edging the next season, and if the plants are massed they make a most pleasing carpet of bloom. I offer a splendid mixture of all the fine colors. Price, 5 cents per packet.

The above choice collection of perennials, retailing at 55 cents, I offer during June and July for 35 cents, or two collections at half price, 55 cents. Get your neighbor to club with you and order two collections (22 packets) this month. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

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June, 1906.

No. 6.

JUNE.

Roses abloom in the garden,
Buttercups down in the dell--
Nature, repentant, begs pardon,
For all the drear days that befell.
Blue birds, a-thrill in the hedges,
Meadow larks soaring the lea;
Now is the time for my pledges--
When summer is gracious to me.

Stacy E. Baker.

Erie Co., Pa., April 5, 1906.

THE EDITOR'S LETTER.

DEAR Flower Folks:—Come with me to the garden this lovely May morning. The rain last night has refreshed vegetation, and the bright green

flowers by contrast. That elegant border is made up of varieties of a common native plant, *Phlox subulata*, some bearing rosy pink, some rosy lilac, and some white flowers. The plants are perfectly hardy, are of creeping habit, and develop their handsome flower clusters during the latter part of April and throughout the month of May, varying somewhat, according to latitude. The artist has attempted to give some idea of the appearance of a border of the white-flowered sort, mostly known as *Phlox subulata nivalis*, which is one of the best of the subulate varieties. The plants are dense and branch freely, and as the branches creep out over the ground the joints take root, and thus a complete carpet of



A BORDER OF PHLOX SUBULATA NIVALIS.

foliage of the Poplar grove by the water's edge waves and glistens in the breeze, while the huge, fragrant clusters of the old Lilac, which perfumes the garden air, seem brighter and more beautiful than usual. We pass the big bed of nodding Pansies, rich and beautiful in their gorgeous colors, and the long, heavily budded rows of white and purple Florentina Iris, some of the flowers just bursting into bloom; and as we approach the bank, back of which is the tall screen of Roses, our attention is drawn to a glorious mass of exquisite white and rosy flowers forming a low border—the flowers so numerous that only little tufts of narrow green leaves are to be seen here and there, barely enough to relieve the eye, or show the supreme beauty of the

well-rooted plants is the result. The dense-clustered, oval-shaped leaves are of a rich green color, and hence a plant is not without beauty, even when out of bloom.

This splendid native plant is found on dry, sandy or barren hills from Southern New York to Florida, and west to Michigan. On a barren red bank west of the Pennsylvania railroad just beyond New Brunswick, New Jersey, are a number of large patches of *Phlox subulata* which make a fine display of bloom late in April and early in May every season. They are greatly admired by the many people who pass in the cars. This is only one of the many places where it grows wild. In West Virginia it is found at an altitude of 3500 feet above sea-level, where it thrives

and bloom profusely. Those who wish to meet with success in the culture of this Phlox should bear in mind that it does not require very rich soil, but a well-drained place must be given it. In a rich, wet or boggy soil the plants will soon disappear. For a grave the white-flowered variety is unsurpassed, as it will grow and bloom with scarcely any attention, and its modest, delicate flowers come into bloom very soon after the Crocus, the earliest of spring flowers fade. For a rockery or bank the different varieties of Phlox subulata are very desirable. The drouth of summer, that often destroys many other plants, does not affect the plants of this Phlox, while in bloom they challenge the admiration and praise of all who see them.

We now enter the Perennial Garden, passing by rows of the following hardy annuals which were started from seeds sown last August: Rocket and Stock-flowered Larkspurs, Eschscholtzia, Nigella Damascena, Erysimum, Silene pendula, Catchfly, Calliopsis, Carduus, Gilia, Matricaria, Centaurea Cyanus, Poppies and others, all of which are showing buds or will soon do so,—annuals which always do better when fall-sown.

I hear some one ask "What is that fine clump of rich golden flowers near the walk." It is *Alyssum saxatile*, popularly known as Gold-dust. The plants are easily started from seeds, and if sown early the previous season they make a beautiful spring display, as you notice. The small, delicate flowers in dense clusters are not only rich in color, but have a pleasing fragrance that is generally prized.

While you are in this part of the garden I need not ask your attention to the glorious sheet of exquisite blue not far distant. You cannot avoid observing its beauty. It is a bed of *Myosotis alpestris* Victoria. The delicate flowers have a yellow eye, and appear in showy clusters on strong stems. There are some white-flowered plants, also some rose-colored ones among the others, but the predominant color is a charming blue. The plants grow six or eight inches high, and are lovely either for a bed or border. To get such a fine display sow the seeds in mid-summer or earlier. When started in the spring the plants are more or less injured by the heat of summer.



ALYSSUM SAXATILE.



MYOSOTIS.

That bed of Hollyhocks was started in August, nearly two years ago, and the plants bloomed well last season. As soon as the stalks bloomed last season they were removed, being cut off close to the ground, and the bed was mulched with manure. This allowed the plants to regain sufficient vigor to survive the winter, and they promise an abundance of flowers this season.

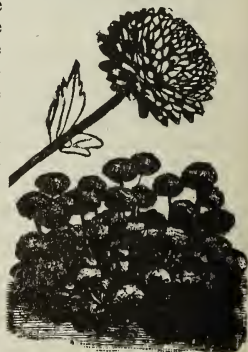
Do you not admire this long bed of Pansies? The flowers are of great size and the colors and markings are innumerable and



PANSY PLANT.

in. They were vigorous, wintered safely without protection, and began to show flowers before the early Hyacinths pushed up their flower-scapes. These Pansies are now as attractive as any flowers on the place, as they appear in wonderful profusion, are of the richest colors, and emit a delicious violet perfume. When we consider that 25 cents invested in choice Pansy seeds sown in July or early August makes a gorgeous and beautiful bed fifteen or twenty feet in diameter, it seems strange that such beds are not more popular. The plants should stand about 6 inches apart. They will bloom freely from the opening of spring till hot weather, when Geraniums or Cannas may replace them for the summer display. Seeds may be sown in a seed-bed, and the strong young plants set in their blooming quarters the latter part of September or early in October, but this bed was sown last August where the plants are blooming. The weeds were removed but the seedling plants were not disturbed.

Those are Double Daisies blooming so freely near the north end of the Pansy bed. The plants were started at the same time as the Pansies, are quite as hardy, and bloom as early and profusely. They begin to show buds almost before the snow is gone in the spring, and as they are more dwarf and stocky than the Pansies, they make a desirable edging for the Pansy bed.



DOUBLE DAISIES.

The flowers are mostly white, varying through shades of rose to crimson, and every little plant is a rosette of foliage sur-

mounted by a pyramidal bouquet of lovely double bloom.

The Double Daisy is not as popular as it should be, partly because its merits are not sufficiently known. It is not only desirable for a spring border, but blooms more or less throughout the season, and can be used for winter-blooming in a cool but frost-proof room. Those who have grown it in a pit in winter speak of it very highly. The improved have large and handsome double flowers, and show a fine range of shades.

What a handsome border is produced by *Funkia undulata* variegata! That showy foliage border near the summer greenhouse is of this hardy plant. Set six inches apart the plants soon meet, and show a dense row of foliage, every leaf wavy and of a bright green color distinctly striped with white. The plants will grow in any rich soil, whether in sun or shade, and the variegation is constant, while in midsummer tall scapes of bell-shaped, drooping, lavender flowers form an additional attraction. This is the most beautiful and desirable of the variegated-leaved *Funkias*, and deserves a place in every perennial collection. It is readily increased by division. Your Friend,

Geo. W. Park.

LaPark, Pa., May 5, 1906.

For Sandy Soil.—Of the many plants tried in sandy soil I find the following do well: Tulips, Poppies, Nicotianas, Sweet Williams, Castor-oil plants, Morning Glories, Wild Cucumber, Marigolds, Portulaca and Abronia. Let those who live in a dry, sandy place sow seeds of these. Keep the bed moist till the young plants have their second leaves, and they can rest content they will have healthy plants and flowers beyond compare.

Bone Fertilizer.—This is easily prepared by placing a layer of Bones and a layer of fresh wood ashes in a close barrel, till the barrel is full, then turn in sufficient water to take up all the air spaces, and keep it so for six months. At the end of that time the bones will be found entirely dissolved, and in mixture with the ashes will be found an effective fertilizer.

Begonias from Seeds.—The various sorts of *Begonia Semperflorens*, as *Vernon*, *Gracilis*, *Bijou*, etc., are easily raised from seeds by a skillful propagator, and the plants so raised will bloom in a few months, say from four to six months after they are started. The same may be said of *Tuberous* and some other *Begonias*.

SAXIFRAGA PELTATA.

PERHAPS the most vigorous and attractive species of the large *Saxifraga* family is *Saxifraga peltata*, foliage and flowers of which are represented in the accompanying engravings. It has strong scapes which push up early in spring, before the foliage starts, and these are surmounted by a big globular cluster of waxy pink flowers, delicate, showy and beautiful. The flowers last for two weeks, during



FLOWERS OF SAXIFRAGA PELTATA.

which time the foliage begins to develop, assuming the form of the little clump sketched. From the *peltata* form of the leaves the plant takes its specific name, and on account of this form, too, it is sometimes called *Umbrella* plant. The stems are thick rhizomas, mostly found pushing along on top of the soil, and sending long, fleshy



FOLIAGE OF S. PELTATA.

roots down into the ground from their base. In propagating it is only necessary to lift these stems, cut them up, and insert the pieces in soil or sand kept moist and partially shaded. New plants are easily raised in this way.

Saxifraga peltata is a native of California, and was introduced in 1873. It is really a bog plant, thriving only in damp soil or boggy places, where the roots are kept cool and moist. It is easily transplanted.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

Geo. W. Park, Editor and Publisher.
LAPARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

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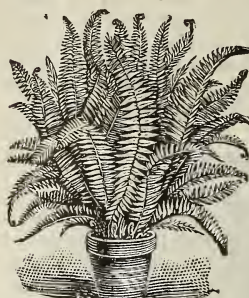
Callicarpa Purpurea.—This beautiful fruit-bearing shrub is from India, but is entirely hardy in the United States. It grows three feet high, the branches being long, slender and abundant. In summer they are covered with small, inconspicuous white flowers, which are succeeded by rich, shining, violet or purple berries, every branch becoming a fine wreath of color, and remaining so for many weeks. For a low screen or hedge, or for planting in beds of mixed shrubbery this rare and beautiful shrub is worthy of more attention. It is readily propagated either from cuttings or seeds. When grown in pots it is fine for room adornment. When so used the plants should be planted in the spring and cut back occasionally early in the season to prevent bushy growth.

For Sandy Soil.—If you have a poor, sandy spot where scarcely anything will grow plant it with Marigolds. They seem to thrive in such a situation, producing an abundance of flowers, and keeping up the display throughout the season. Abronia umbellata, Portulaca and Mesembryanthemum also do well in a sunny, sandy place.

Garden Statuary.—The fashion of using statuary in English gardens was introduced by Henry VIII.

ABOUT BOSTON FERNS.

THE old Boston Fern thrives in almost any plant collection, and is one of the finest of decorative plants. It is surpassed only by the Pierson Fern in vigor



and beauty, and that Fern is liable to revert to the Boston form unless the soil is kept well enriched.

Reports of success with the Boston Fern are numerous, but the following one from Mrs. John Combe, St. Joseph, Mo., may prove especially interest-

ing to those who are enthusiastic cultivators of this most graceful class of plants:

"MR. EDITOR.—I wish to tell you about my Boston Ferns. The 'swords' are over a yard long, and my largest plant has over forty fronds. I keep my Fern plants in jardiniere, filling in between the pot and jardiner with sand; then I apply water to the sand and let it soak into the soil through the bottom and the sides of the pot. I give them all the light, sun and room I can, and keep the runners cut off as they appear. Once a week I put about a teacupful of hot water in the jardiner. I am an advocate of the hot water treatment, as I use it more or less with all of my plants, and am nearly always successful.

Lilacs the Year Round.—A writer in the *English Garden* states that Lilac plants grown in pots can be brought into flower at any season of the year, summer or winter, by placing them in a temperature of from 26 degrees to 28 degrees Fahr. after their growth has been completed. When brought out they are given a temperature of 50 degrees at night and 60 degrees in daytime, under which conditions the flowers will develop in about three weeks, and will last for five weeks. The plants are of miniature size, well ripened, and occupy 4½ inch or 5 inch pots. The best varieties for such treatment are Marie Legray and Charles X.

Geranium Fungus.—Geraniums grown in shady windows in winter, subjected to extreme and sudden changes of temperature, are often troubled by a fungus which attacks the leaves, causing them to become rough and unsightly, thus destroying the beauty of the plant. As soon as the disease is noticed remove the affected leaves promptly and burn them, then stir a layer of flowers of sulphur into the surface soil. This, with a favorable temperature and occasional sun baths will mostly eradicate the disease, and affect a healthy, growing condition of the plants.

Easter Lily.—The Bermuda Easter Lily sometimes makes a diminutive growth of foliage, and is useless as a flowering plant. When bulbs are affected in this way they are not worth preserving, and may as well be thrown away or planted out.



HYBRID ORIENTAL POPPIES.

THE Oriental Poppies are among the most beautiful of perennial flowers whether we consider their foliage or their bloom. The plants start readily from seeds, and form rosette-like foliage the first year. The next year the foliage is larger and handsomer, and a few of the stronger plants will push up leafy stems, bearing at their summit an immense flower, mostly rich scarlet with purple spots at the base of the petals. When the flowers fade they are succeeded by great, curious seed pods, which are quite handsome and attractive.

The New French hybrid varieties are now becoming popular. They are as hardy as the type, and have flowers even larger, ranging from six to twelve inches in diameter, while the colors vary from almost white, through shades of salmon and pink to deep crimson. The foliage as indicated in the engraving, is pinnate in form, each leaf being a foot or more in length, and the surface thickly set with white, bristly hairs. A bed of these splendid Poppies makes a gorgeous show in the garden, and once established will bloom for years without further care.

THAT OLD LILAC.

MENTION has been made at different times of the old Lilac on the lawn-margin in front of the Magazine office. Just now, April 10th, it is in full bloom, and is greatly admired by all who see it. Many years ago it was a single bush, but time developed it into a clump of huge bushes, as we find today—fifteen feet wide and twelve feet high. A great, globular mass of foliage and flower-clusters, almost every cluster composed of six or more big panicles of fragrant bloom.

Some may ask how this magnificent shrub is treated to become such a handsome specimen. The treatment is very simple. In early spring it is mulched with a good coat of stable manure, and as soon as the flowers begin to fade all of the clusters are cut off, and the superfluous and less thrifty sprouts or branches are removed. The strength of the plant is thus thrown into the vigorous parts, and used to form new growth and develop robust buds for the next season's bloom. The shade beneath the bush is so dense that no grass will grow there, and the soil is naturally loose and porous. It is in a sunny exposure, and where air and rain have free access to it. No enemies trouble it. It thus yields an abundant compensation in foliage and bloom for all the care bestowed.

White Fly.—A white fly scarcely larger than a gnat has become troublesome among house plants in many sections. They are mostly found and propagate upon the under side of the leaves, and vacate as soon as the plants are disturbed. They are difficult to get rid of, as tobacco smoke or tea or emulsions have no effect upon them. The best remedy for the amateur to use is pyrethrum powder, which is dusted freely in the air and upon the under side of the leaves. That it may be effective the plants should be covered before applying to prevent the insects from escaping, and to concentrate the powder where it will do its intended work.

Kerria Japonica flora plena.—Mrs. Abney, of Tennessee, enclosed a pressed specimen of a blooming spray of this hardy shrub, requesting its name. It has green stems, pretty crimped and serrated foliage, and handsome double golden flowers about as large as a large Polyantha Rose, but more globular and loose in form. It is really a desirable shrub.

Keeping Tuberous Begonias.—Dry off the tubers when the blooming season is past, place them in dry sand and keep the box in a temperature of 50 degrees Fahr. during the winter. Avoid haste in curing and putting away, as insufficient curing may cause the tubers to decay while in the sand.

THE GENTIAN-LIKE VERONICA.

THE Gentian-like Veronica, *V. gentianoides*, is a rare but handsome species, introduced from the Caucasus in 1748.

The plants are hardy, easily propagated from seeds, and bloom well the second year if started rather early the previous year. The seedlings form a rosette of leaves the first season, and the following spring a group of stems push up, each one clothed at the base with sheathing foliage, but extending into a fine upright raceme of delicate four-lobed flowers, each of which is half an inch across, one of the lobes diminutive, but the other three large and of equal size. The color is mostly blue with deeper veins, but there are other shades, one of which is lavender white with rich violet veins. The plants grow a foot or more in height, and begin to bloom in May, the lower buds



opening first, and the others developing in succession as the stem grows. They like a rather sunny situation and rich soil, and a group of a dozen or more plants makes a handsome display in the garden. The engravings give some idea of the appearance of a raceme and blooming plant.

Shrubs from Seeds.—As a rule shrubs seeds start very tardily, and should be sown out-doors where the bed will not be disturbed for a year. Some are started with difficulty, and to avoid disappointment the sower should not be too enthusiastic of success. Azalias, Rhododendrons, Daphne, Wisteria and Clematis are often disappointing. Many seeds seem to need the action of frost to soften the covering and promote germination. Once started the plants are usually easy to transplant.

AKEBIA QUINATA.

A HARDY twining shrub that deserves more attention than it has received is *Akebia quinata*. It is a Japanese plant, introduced in 1845, and is found to be entirely hardy in Pennsylvania, and even further north. It grows rapidly to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, thickly clothed with delicate, graceful leaves, and early in May bears clusters of brown, scented flowers, not showy, but very sweet

and pretty. As a plant for pillars or posts it is hardly surpassed, being slender, of pleasing habit, of healthy growth, and not troubled by pests. The little sketch, figure 1, shows a leaf and flower cluster, two of the flowers being fully developed. Other buds will develop as these flowers fade, thus keeping up a succession of bloom for some time. Figure 2 represents a plant upon a post. It clings readily, twining around a string or portions of its own stem, and the little branches are thickly set with the handsome leaves, as indicated. The slender tips of the branches, tendril-like in appearance, swing gracefully out from the mass of foliage, and sway in the breeze, giving grace and life to the plant that is always pleasing. It is propagated from cuttings. It is a vine that can be cheerfully recommended.

Salvia Robusta.—This is the most vigorous of *Salvias*, growing in rich, moist soil to the height of six or eight feet, branching like a tree, and bearing immense blooming spikes often two feet long. The flowers are long and slender and of a carmine color. In a partially shaded place outdoors in summer it makes a fine growth. It will withstand considerable frost, but is not hardy at the north. It is generally propagated from cuttings. Its robust character is an obstacle to its use as a window plant, but in the greenhouse it can be used, and mostly blooms satisfactorily during the early spring months. Do not fail to have a plant.



FIGURE 1.



FIGURE 2.

THE SLENDER-LEAVED PÆONY.

THE Slender-leaved *Pæony*, *Pæonia tenuifolia*, which blooms early in May, while the Chinese varieties are forming buds, is a native of Siberia and Crimea, and was introduced in 1765. It has beautiful, fine-cut foliage, and mostly bears but one flower at the tip of each stem—a rich red, single flower, that appears well, surrounded by foliage, as indicated in the sketch. The

flower lasts but a few days, but is very attractive, and an old, well developed clump makes an admirable early display. There is a double variety, but as yet it is not well known. The plants are as hardy as a Dock, and merit a place in every perennial collection.

Green Osier.—What is known as Green Osier is *Cornus Florida*, the well-known flowering Dogwood. It is a fine ornamental tree, blooming in early spring. A tea made of the bark is considered a good tonic. The wood is very compact and heavy, and is often called American boxwood, being used by wood engravers instead of genuine boxwood, where a fine-grained block is desired. The farmer regards its blooming season as the proper time to plant his fields of corn. In late autumn the tree is covered with clusters of scarlet fruit, also embryo buds for the next spring's development.

Euonymus Japonicus Aureus Variegatus.—A subscriber residing in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, sends a leaf of a plant she calls Mexican Willow, and asks for its botanical name. It is *Euonymus Japonicus aureus variegatus*. The leaf forwarded is represented in the little engraving herewith given.



presented in the little engraving herewith given.

House Decoration.—The Italians first grew plants in pots and vases for the decoration of windows, balconies and roofs.

Hemerocallis.—A beautiful border is produced by *Hemerocallis Sieboldi*. It grows about a foot high, blooms very freely in June, and will withstand a vigorous climate. A fine companion, growing two feet high, is *Hemerocallis flava*, the well-known Lemon Lily. The flowers of both these plants are a shade of yellow and are quite fragrant.



ERIGERON AURANTIACUS, A FINE PERENNIAL.

From Turkestan we have a perennial composite, bearing rich orange-colored flowers during the summer and autumn months, known in botany as *Erigeron aurantiacus*. It grows a foot or more high, is entirely hardy, and once introduced into the garden requires but little subsequent care. It likes a rather heavy, rich, moist soil, and bears its flowers freely, each flower being nearly two inches across, and attractive because of its size and brilliancy. The plants are easily increased by division of the older plants, or by seeds. Recently a class of hybrids has been produced by crossing this species with others, and the flowers have been improved in blooming habit, as well as in variety of color. To get a second crop of flowers remove the stalks as soon as the first flowers fade, and avoid seed formation.



'NEATH SKIES OF JUNE.

'Twas a day of glorious promise
Beneath the skies of June;
Not a cloud to fleck the sunshine,
And every bird in tune.

In every dell and hollow
Rich the wild flowers glow,
And in fields of blooming clover
Butterflies skimmed low.

Brooks went singing 'mong the rushes,
Light winds kissed the brow,
The same joy fills and thrills me
In memory, even now.

And away from all the others
To a shady Wild Rose dell,
We went wandering—a story
Sweet and old to tell.

Dogwoods bloomed as snowdrifts,
Roses, pink and white,
All beneath the sweet June sunshine,
Filled me with delight.

Yet 'twas not the thrushes singing,
Nor the Roses' rich perfume,
Nor the glowing, soft June sunshine
Nor the showy Dogwood's bloom.

None of these that so enthralled me,
That enralls me even yet;
'Twas the story that He told me—
A story I'll ne'er forget.

Webster Co., Neb.

Beth Bradford.

THE PILLAR OF CLOUD.

I never see a rosy cloud,—
At matin or at vesper bell,—
But inwardly my fancies crowd
And I recall! The Pillar proud
That lead the host of Israel!
I never see a rosy cloud
But that I feel my bosom swell;
With solemn joy my soul is bowed
And unseen angels cry aloud
"Behold! the God of Israel!"

And when the wonderous beauty dies,
And awesomely the hues depart,
And when upon the twilight skies
The tender gray of evening lies
There falls a shadow on my heart,
I know not how—I know not why—
But as I view the solemn sight
I breathe a slow, regretful sigh,
And something in me seems to die
With the out-going of the light,

Windham Co., Vt.

Arthur Goodenough.

JUNE LAND.

Blow, gentle wind, from the heart of the west!
Reach your glad arms to me!
Touch with your fingers my forehead and
breast,
And 'waken my memory.
Bring me again all the visions of hills
Purple and gray with mist,
Green and gold where the Sun-god spills
His wealth with a lavish list,
Set my spirit once more in tune
With your perfect, your mystic, your mar-
velous June.

Elk Co., Kan.

Bessie Johnson Bellman.

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD.

Softly sighs the evening zephyr,
Floating through the leafy trees,
And the scent of purple Violets,
Sweetly breathes from dewy leas.

And the murmuring of the brooklet,
As it ripples through the dale,
Tells of birds, and fragrant flowers
Blooming in the mossy vale.

Of in childhood have I rambled
Through the meadows cool and green,
Culling flowers fair and fragrant,
By the pure and silver stream.

Loving playmates frolicked with me,
Through the long, bright summer day;
And our happy voices mingled
In a merry roundelay.

O! sweet Memory, how I love thee,
With a love akin to pain,
For you bear me back to childhood,
And the old loved scenes again.

To the old familiar faces,
Father, Mother, Home and friends;
And these dreams I'll fondly cherish,
Till this weary journey ends.

Till I pass the glowing portal
To a World that's free from pain,
And 'mid scenes of Heavenly beauty,
Find my long lost youth again.

Lucretia Banks Zastre.

Norfolk Co., Mass.

ADVENT OF SUMMER.

How do we know that sweet summer is coming?
How do we know that sweet summer is near?
Springtime is here with its bird-songs and beauty,
Summer is coming, for springtime is here.

Winter so cold, with its chill winds so dreary,
Bade us adieu at the advent of spring;
Welcome sweet springtime, with all thy fresh
beauty,

With hearts full of rapture, the happy birds sing.

Purity's emblem, the bright sparkling water,
Gleefully rushes through valley and glen,
Foams down the mountain side, swells the glad
river,

Murmuring a welcome to springtime again.

Bright pearly clouds, through the azure-hued
heaven
Restfully float to the beautiful west,
Not idle nor useless, but yielding to duty
Nature's sweet emblem of fitness and rest

Thus, do we know that sweet summer is coming;
Thus do we know that sweet summer is near;
Springtime is here with its bird songs and beauty,
Summer is coming, for springtime is here.

Effie W.

NATURE'S BALM.

Nature hath balm to heal those hearts which ache,
If they but yield themselves to her control;
A panacea hath she for sorrowing soul,
Quiet and sleep for watchful eyes that wake.
She speaks a language never yet man spake;
Not in the lightning's flash, or thunder roll,
That seems to reach from south to northern pole—
Her soothing voice can scarcely stillness break.
Out in the woods, under the waving trees,
With myriad insects, birds and bending skies—
From which the stars flash forth, like loving eyes,
Go seek thou Nature's haunt, when ill at ease.
There is no sorrow that she may not heal,
If once to thee her love she can reveal.

Anna M. S. Rossiter.

Suffolk Co., Mass., March, 5, 1906.



FLOWERING SHRUBS.

PEOPLE who own their own property should plant flowering shrubs. They improve with time, and their flowers are exquisite and may be had all summer by having a variety. Almost every one has the dear old Lilac, the first spring delight. Syringa is also well known. Its orangey odor, and its waxy white flowers are June's best treasures. The Snowball for May is everybody's favorite. The Weigelia Rosea is not so well known, but it is beautiful when in bloom, and a graceful bush afterwards. The white Spirea has a bloom like a downy feather and is very fragrant. The old-fashioned sweet shrub has a smoke-like flower but the fragrance of the leaves gives it a place in the hedge. The Altheas bloom all fall, red, pink, white, blue, variegated, and should be better known. So also do the Hibiscus bloom all summer. They are gorgeous, crepe-like, scarlet, pink, yellow and white, single and double. Hibiscus Cooperi has variegated leaves, and is exquisite. Rhododendron also is a fine shrub, and in the Southern States the Jasmines are favorites for their odor. Crepe Myrtle bears a lovely pink blossom late in summer which covers the bush completely. The purple-flowered Acacia is also a mid-summer bloomer and its color royal. Thus, with Roses and Perennials, a yard may be a flower glory all season.

Georgina S. Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Pompon Chrysanthemums.—These beautiful, small-flowered varieties are much better for out-door bedding than the prize Mums. They are perfectly hardy and will almost take care of themselves after once planting. The first frosts do not hurt them and they are blooming after other things are all killed and the tender plants have been housed. There are all colors of them—white, all shades of yellow, and from the most delicate pink to scarlet and deepest darkest maroon. They do not require much pinching and watering, and the bed should not be too rich.

M. H. B.

McDowell Co., N. C.

Coreopsis Lanceolata.—This is a beautiful hardy perennial, with its golden yellow flowers, blooming profusely all summer. With me it is one of the "must haves". Once started it will always be with you, as it seeds itself. It makes a lovely border plant.

Mrs. Mary L. Warren.

Kennebec Co., Me., Jan. 6, 1906.

THE ALTENANTHERA.

AFTER the spring-flowering Crocus, Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils and others of bulbous flowers have bloomed and passed away, the borders require prompt attention. Every walk, bed and plot of green grass, in the garden, should have a border of some plant that can be depended upon for a season's growth. First among gay and very hardy plants I would place *Altenanthera*. It is richly colored. The mandarin yellow, Indian red, bronze and metallic green are not shown in many foliage plants. Borders are very nice of just one row of plants, but two and three rows deep, make more conspicuous borders. From the first leaves the colors are very rich. The plants are very thrifty, from spring until late autumn the *Altenanthera* never wilts a leaf, and, constantly pruned, continues to make new and beautiful growth. Upon the approach of autumn the red and yellow surpasses the brilliancy of the autumn leaves of forest and orchard.

Harlequin effects are obtained by the manner of planting. My own fancy is for one entire border of the mandarin yellow, the gold, and the yellowish, golden-green blending into one another. Then dull, deep red and bronze, blended with metallic green is artistic. Gardeners make very showy fancy beds of *Altenanthera*, but its special merit is for the border. Under the most favorable conditions, it is not over six inches high, never ragged, but always covering every bit of the soil with its fresh, bright, leafy branches. The plants should be set within three inches of each other, and in numbers of hundreds for small, thousands for large gardens.

Mrs. G. T. Drennan.

Orleans Co., La.

White Flowers and Sun.—Tuberoses, White Geraniums, any white day bloomers, are better in the shade during hot weather. The sun seems to brown and discolor the pure white blossoms, but as the Tuberose needs the sun to perfect the buds, it is better to grow the bulbs in sunken pots, in the sun, until buds are formed, then remove to a shaded place, or else shade with a lath or canvas covering after buds begin to open.

E. Clearwater.

Edgar Co., Ill.

Petunia.—For flowers from seed the Petunia takes the lead; coming so freely from self sown seeds, and laughing at Jack Frost until every thing is completely frozen up. Ten years ago I planted a packet of seed and got two or three plants. I have had all the shades and markings of the common Petunias ever since from self sown seeds. I call it the "Farmer's-busy-wife's flower."

Mrs. M. E. Ronald.

Adair Co., Iowa, Oct. 31, 1905.

TO START CANNA SEEDS.

TAKE a large-mouthed bottle or fruit jar, fill to within an inch of the top with pure sand, and then saturate the sand with water allowing the water to rise slightly above the sand, then press the Canna seed down an inch or so below the surface of the sand, and set the jar where it will get plenty of morning sunshine. Never allow the sand to become dry. The result will be—if the seeds are good ones—that nine out of ten will germinate in quite a short time, two weeks or less, and produce vigorous little plants. I watch mine closely and as each seed germinates I carefully remove it from the jar and set it where I want it to grow in the yard, and it will not be many days before the broad tropical leaves reward me for my care.

Chattahoochee Co., Ga. G. H. T.

Crimson Rambler Rose.—Three years ago I purchased a Crimson Rambler Rose. I put it in a pot, and kept it in the cellar the first winter and it got all mildewed. I thought I would loose it. In the spring I planted it out doors in rich soil. It grew very rank and threw up a strong cane which blossomed this summer. It was loaded with clusters of beautiful crimson blossoms the finest I ever saw. Every one that passed admired its great beauty and wanted to know what it was. I counted one of the many clusters, and it had thirty-six buds and blossoms. This summer it sent up one more cane which is fourteen feet high.

Mrs. Robt. Eckfords.

Mower Co., Minn., Oct. 21, 1905.

Sweet Williams.—My Sweet Williams would come out in bloom and then go to seed after being out a short time. One day just before the Sweet Williams went to seed my little boy five years old, pulled the flowers all off, from about a half dozen stalks. The others went to seed and had no more flowers on, while the stalks that had the blossoms pulled off kept on blooming and had lots of flowers on all summer.

Oscoda Co., Mich.

S. C. M.

Growing Verbenas.—I make large circular beds, and set the plants far apart, then as they grow I lay the branches down and put a handful of soil on them, and how they do grow, soon the ground is entirely hidden and retains the moisture. When they begin to bloom they are simply grand. I had one bed of scarlet and one of many colors.

Mrs. Margaret Huffman.

Wash. Co., Pa., Nov. 22, 1905.

Old-fashioned Perennial Peas.—These are grand, hardy vines, blooming all summer when cut freely. Everybody admires the beauty of mine.

Cena Wiltse.

Blue Earth Co., Minn., Nov. 12, 1906.

SCARLET PERENNIAL POPPIES.

A FRIEND once gave my little daughter, two roots of Scarlet Perennial Poppy. I set one in each end of an oblong bed filled with a variety of summer flowers. And although I watered and shaded with much care, yet all in vain, as I supposed; for soon there was not a vestige of the plant to be seen. The next winter almost the first green thing I noticed showing above the dull brown soil, was a little clump of feathery light green foliage at each end of this bed. I soon recognized the Poppies. How they grew? one at least was a rare sight for several years. For about three weeks in summer, it was a-flame with the large saucer-shaped scarlet blooms. It was still living and doing well when I saw the old place this summer.

Henrico Co., Va.

A. R. Corson.

Hydrangea.—The *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* is one of the most ornamental shrubs in cultivation. It begins to bloom early, and holds its blooms till fall. In fact they can be cut and make very ornamental winter bouquet. The shrub is propagated by cuttings, so that with one small slip to begin on one can easily propagate more as the shrub grows, and be able, very soon, to form handsome clumps, that are an ornament to any grounds. Always prune back early in the spring, as the shrub blooms better, and the blooms will be much larger.

Maude Meredith.

Kings Co., N. Y., Mar. 24, 1906.

Remedy for Snails on Pansies.—I could not have a fine Pansy bed on account of snails. This year I tried Carbolic powder, and now my Pansies are coming out beautifully, not a leaf or bud eaten. Just dust a little of the powder over the plants. It will not hurt them. It is put up in pound cans, and "not destructive to plant life" printed on the can.

A Subscriber.

Alameda Co., Calif.

Helianthus Multiflorus.—This fine old-fashioned double yellow flower is very attractive. Its spreading capacity is just about right and also it is quite rigid and upright in its habits. Rains do not spoil its beauty; and it takes a severe wind storm indeed to demolish it. In fact it is a proud, self respecting plant at all times.

E. H. Norris.

Erie Co., Pa., May 6, 1905.

Cosmos.—My neighbor's Cosmos was a mass of flowers. Some of the plants were about eight feet tall, and the flowers were so pretty. It kept her almost busy cutting flowers. She gave me a bunch of buds which I set in water, and in a week I had a beautiful bouquet of open Cosmos in several colors.

Sallie M. Heisler.

Schuylkill Co., Pa., Oct. 30, 1905.



EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA, THE BEAUTIFUL PEARL BUSH.

BELONGING to the rose family we have a showy and beautiful hardy shrub from North China, popularly known as Pearl Bush, but mostly catalogued as *Exochorda grandiflora*. It grows from six to ten feet high, branching into a shapely small tree, handsome in foliage, and during the month of May innumerable racemes of pure

white flowers not unlike an apple bloom in size and form. It thus becomes very attractive, appearing as a mass of exquisite white flowers just after the apple blossoms fade and fall.

This splendid hardy shrub should be better known.. It is easily propagated from either seed or cuttings, is easily transplanted, and one of the most effective of the spring-flowering shrubs or small trees. It will thrive in any good soil in an exposed situation, and being rarely found in collections it is a source of wonder as well as enthusiastic admiration. It deserves a place in every collection of shrubs and trees. See engraving.

A Good Hardy Rose.—Among the best of hardy Roses comes the Crimson Rambler and the three other varieties that have been propagated from it, the Ramblers are not only iron-clad, but are the earliest of all Roses to put forth leaves. And were the magnificent display of flowers less, still would they be rare possessions on account of their luxuriant, rich green foliage. The growth of the Rambler is something wonderful, and were I a resident of the far north they are the Roses with which I would embellish my grounds.

Mrs. G. T. Drennan.

Orleans Co., La.

Centaurea.—This is one of the annuals that must not be omitted from the garden. It is a true "everbloomer" beginning soon after transplanting, and producing its numerous flowers after Jack Frost has killed everything else. The blooms have long wiry stems, and are very graceful as cut flowers, lasting many days. They have a pleasing fragrance and will grow in any situation, "like weeds," but require staking to keep the blooms from the ground in heavy rains. The white is simply exquisite.

Mrs. T.

Sheb. Co., Wis.

Clematis.—Large-flowering Clematis are beautiful flowering vines. They do best where sheltered from the rays of the summer's mid-day sun; but they will grow and bloom in almost any situation if given a rich loose soil, and plenty of moisture. They are hardy in the south, but must be protected in the north. They can be easily laid down on the ground and covered with straw or evergreen boughs.

H. A. T.

McDowell Co., N. C.

Violets.—Their culture is very simple; rich soil, preferably the same as the wild Violets thrive in; shade through the middle of the day; and plenty of moisture in summer, keeping the soil well stirred, are the principal things.

J. Treadwell.

Sheboygan Co., Wis.

LILY CULTURE.

ALL Lilies like a well-drained soil and partially shaded situation. Most of them are given too shallow planting. Unless the bulbs are very small, they should be planted at least six inches deep; large bulbs eight to ten inches deep. If the soil is not naturally sandy a cushion of sand should be placed under and around each bulb, as a sort of life insurance; bits of broken charcoal mixed with it also help to keep the bulbs from decay. Then fill in with soil above the sand. Fresh manures should never be mixed with the soil of the Lily bed, and no manures of any kind should ever come in contact with the bulbs. Fine old fertilizers can be mixed with the soil and fresh ones can be used as winter mulches.

Once planted, Lilies should not be disturbed for a number of years. If a position can be given that will shade them from the hot afternoon sun they will bloom much better than if fully exposed to it. Nooks among shrubbery are fine for Lilies, because there the bulbs are always shaded, while the flowers not among leafy shadows against a better background.

McDowell Co., N. C.

J. Greenlee.

A Beautiful Begonia Bed.—The bed was across the north side of the house, and was probably six feet deep to the walk. Against the house were several clumps of Ferns, especially the Sword Fern. Then came the flowering Begonias. They were far enough apart for each to have room to grow in, and each one was a perfect tree from three to four feet tall. There was a large variety of them, and they certainly were handsome. Along the edge of the walk was a low growing Fern, and just inside of that the row of Tuberous Begonias. Then in odd places were bulbs of the Belladonna Lily, which flaunts its exquisite pink in August when all the rest were well abloom. The result was something delightful, both to the owner and to everyone who passed her home.

Georgina Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Phlox Drummondii.—One of the very best of all the bedding annuals is the Phlox Drummondii. It surpasses almost everything else in dazzling brilliancy, and flower-lovers who do not plant liberally of it each year miss a great floral treat. The plants are very easy to start from seeds in a hot-bed or window box, and transplant well, and soon commence blooming. Some of my plants, this year, blossomed when only four inches high, and from that time until hard frost. One is sure of a wealth of bloom. The colors range from white to the deepest red, and the flowers are fine for cutting.

F. S. Cowen.

Essex Co., N. Y.



WINTER BLOOMERS.

JUNE is the month in which to begin to prepare for winter flowers. If one grows from seeds such plants as Primulas, Cinerarias, etc., of course they should be well started by this time, but it is about the right time to start the slips and young seedlings into growth for winter. Geraniums, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Lantanas, etc., if one desires them for winter, should be well started by midsummer. Give them good soil, abundance of pot room, plenty of water, and nip out buds as fast as they set. By special attention to training into shapeliness, and to providing as many blooming points as possible, which may be done by judicious pinching whereby the plant is encouraged to throw out plenty of side shoots. The very finest winter-bloomer, we think, is the Primula. It is absolutely unfailing with us, and the foliage and flowers are alike exquisite. Care should be exercised in watering that no water falls in the crown, as it is sure to cause the buds to blight. Pot with the soil higher at the center that the water may not stand about the plant. Keep Primulas rather in the shade, and as cool as possible. Through the summer the Cinerarias must be watched, or the aphid will gain a hold before one is aware. He is especially fond of this plant. Syringing with tobacco tea should be employed as a preventative. The dwarf Carnations are fine for foliage plants for winter, and may be readily raised from seeds. Carnations may be cheaply and easily procured in the same way.

Mrs. W. A. Cutting.

Middlesex Co., Mass.

Growing the Fuchsia.—A friend about to start some slips and wishing to give them an extra chance got the richest of earth from an old cow shed. The result was that she killed them with kindness. The soil was so rich that only a single plant, a Fuchsia, survived, the Geraniums and all others never gaining a foothold. But the Fuchsia grew like Jack's Bean stalk, and was a model of beauty and a marvel of luxuriance. "I found out," said she, "that it likes rich soil; in fact, you can hardly get it too rich, providing the fertilizer is decomposed. If barnyard fertilizer is lacking, try using ammonia once a week in proportion of a teaspoonful to a quart of water. It also likes the shaded porch. It is strictly a summer bloomer, and should be allowed to rest in winter, the exception to this rule being *F. speciosa*."

Bessie L. Putnam.

Crawford Co., Pa., April 1906.

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS.

ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS or Upright Fuchsia is one of the prettiest and most satisfactory plants for the amateur, blooming at all times of the year. Its large thrifty green foliage is always handsome, and its bright scarlet blossoms very charming. A small plant will bloom exceedingly well, but to have it at its best, take care of it for two or three years, nipping it occasionally to keep it symmetrical, (as its natural habit is rather lanky) and its elegant form and handsome appearance will be a revelation to those who only know the plant as the amateur usually grows it. It is not particular as to soil, and will thrive with very little sunshine, but when leaf after leaf turns yellow more root room is urgently required, and the plant should be carefully repotted.

Mrs. M. Snider.

Wayne Co., Mich., Mar. 10, 1906.

Asparagus and Othonna.—For covering flower pots I think nothing excels the modest little Othonna. Put a few small pieces an inch or two apart when you have repotted your plants, and see how quickly it will cover the earth and droop over the sides of the pot; entirely covering it in a short time. I have an Asparagus Plumosus forty eight inches high, with twelve large fronds. It is planted in a half gallon pot. Last spring I put a few pieces of Othonna in the soil, and now the entire pot is covered so closely it is impossible to see it. The sprays droop over the sides of the stand upon which the pot is placed, and nearly reach the floor. Both plants love water.

Mrs. F. E. Jones.

Ont. Canada, Oct. 28, 1905.

Cinerarias.—I have raised Cinerarias for two years and they are fine flowers. I plant the seeds in June or July and they begin blooming in February. Such lovely flowers—nothing could be more beautiful. They are the admiration of every one. Some of them were in bloom the last of April. They were all shades of purple, blue and white, some almost red. They are not difficult to grow from seeds. I also have some fine plants that came from the roots of the old plants after they were done blooming. Don't fail to give them a trial, I am sure you will never regret it.

Mrs. R. Reed.

Fayette Co., Iowa, Oct. 26, 1905.

Plants in Hot Weather.—Tender plants received or repotted during hot weather should be placed in the cellar for a week until revived. If you have no cellar try the fireplace in a north room, placing the fire screen back close, or a dark cool closet. Do not deluge the plants with water.

H. A. T.

McDowell Co., N. C., Mar. 5, 1906.

VENUS FLY-TRAP.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

THIS wonderful plant is a native of North Carolina. It grows in marshy places, among the pines, even along road-sides. It is a pretty, delicate green thing, the fleshy, round leaves forming a sort of rosette close to the earth. There is in summer, a tall, pretty flower spike with a tender stem. The mid rib of these round leaves is very sensitive. It is a sort of stomach that is always hungry. It is slightly indented and the leaf spreads out on either side as large, perhaps, as your thumb nail. All around the leaf are thickly set hairs or spines, and on the mid rib is a drop like honey dew. Insects think nothing of robbing plants, of eating them up bodily; but here the tables are turned and the plant feasts upon the insect. All sorts of little flying, crawling things dip down for a taste of the honey dew, and while they sip it daintily, the leaf closes slowly, the spines clasp like fingers, there is a buzz, a squeak, and all is still; when there is no longer any faint struggle, the spines relax, the leaf slowly opens and a little husk that once held life falls upon the ground where others like it always are lying.

As a little child I used to sit under the pines and with a straw tease the hungry leaves, for they closed upon this as readily as upon better things.

Ellen Frizell Wyckoff.

Iredell Co., N. C.

A Beautiful Arrangement.—I will write to you about a corner in my garden. As a back ground we had Cannas, Ricinus, Daturas and Cosmos planted in clumps and singly as they would grow in a wild state. The Ricinus grew to be twelve feet high and eight inches around at the ground, just south of a Lily pond—a cement pond—we built an arbor eight feet square, with the roof extending eighteen inches over the pond, on the east and south sides we planted purple Morning Glories and red Cypress; and on the west Snake Gourd Vines. In the morning it was a lovely blue arbor, but in the evening when the Gourds were open it was all white, they covered the west side and roof, the large white blossoms standing three inches above the green leaves, along the north side over the water I let the Gourds grow, keeping the leaves clipped off.

Reno Co., Kan. Mrs. L. R. Whetzell.

Bush Clematis.—Clematis Davidiana is a fine shrubby Clematis. It forms a bush three or four feet high, which in August and September is loaded with tubular, bell-like blue flowers in the axils of the leaves. The blossoms have the perfume of Hyacinths. This Clematis is hardy, sure to bloom, and not troubled by insects. It requires no special care.

Amelia H. Botsford.

Philadelphia, Pa.

CALIFORNIA POPPY is the popular name of this lovely wildling; although it has no characteristics of the cultivated Poppy. The flower is exquisite. The texture is like very fine sheer satin, and I know of no plant producing such a glittering color, like burnished gold. In the foot-hills above Pasadena are the Poppy fields. When the rains begin, the Poppies start into growth, and the great stretches of brown barren foot-hills, are converted into a blazing expanse. The intensity of the color radiates such a great distance that it can be seen at sea thirty miles away. The roots in our yard have bloomed all summer. I've cut them back half a dozen times, as they sprawl, but they are vigorous, and soon bloom again.

Georgiana S. Townsend.

Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Dish Cloth Gourd.—Luffa Gourd is one of the most charming vines. The luxuriant foliage makes a splendid screen. Evening and morning, the dainty pale yellow blossoms laden the air with sweetest, delicate perfume, reminding one of early spring blossoms. I used them in vases, and we all liked them so much. I must always have this vine if no other.

M. Mossbarger.

Hardin Co., Ky., Mar. 3, 1906.

Yuccas.—I have twelve Yuccas which are now three years old. They have bloomed every year since I set them out. The ones that bloomed each year, after they were done blooming, sub-divided, and three crowns shot up where there had been only one. When in bloom the neighbors from all around came to see them.

Mrs. Dollie Carr.

York Co., Neb., Apr. 10, 1906.

Oleanders.—I often wonder why more flower-lovers do not cultivate Oleanders. They stand so much neglect and can be put in the cellar in winter. My Oleander, potted in sand and black loam, has grown like a weed. They are certainly fine pot shrubs if well-grown.

Mrs. C. W. S.

Van Buren Co., Oct. 16, 1905.

For Cut Flowers.—For cut flowers in mixed bouquets, I like Scabiosa, Centaurea and Gaillardia. These are particular favorites, easy to raise and are especially prized as cut flowers. The fragrance of the Centaurea is superb.

York Co., Neb. Mabel Alexander.

Sweet Peas.—When my Sweet Pea plants come up I plant Balsams thickly along the south side to prevent sun scorching them at the roots; the Peas run east and west. The Balsams act like a charm; doing away with mulches.

M. S.

TILE VASES.

LAST SPRING some workmen left two large sewer tile that had one end broken. I set the broken ends in the ground, leaving the top with its projection about two feet high. These I filled about half full of coal ashes, the remainder with



good soil. In the center of one I set a large double pink Geranium, and around the edge I planted mixed Thunbergia seeds. They grew and covered Geranium and tile, and bloomed until November. The colors

ranged from pure white through intervening shades to deep orange, some with black eye, others without, and I have one now climbing the strings to a hanging basket. People came in from the streets to see it, and it attracted more attention than anything else I had.

In the other tile I put a Mexican Primrose, two Atamasco lilies, and seeds of California Poppies. The Primrose was blooming when planted, and grew and bloomed freely and beautifully for a long time. Soon two Poppy plants appeared, and how they grew! They covered the tile, and lay all around it on the ground, and by the time the Primrose was through blooming it was a mass of bloom, and the delicate Atamascos peeped up through the silvery leaves. It was far prettier than any other way I ever saw California Poppies grown, and next year I shall plant them in window boxes.

Mrs. S. E. S.

Champaign Co., Ill.

Ground Nut.—*Apios tuberosa* is a native climber, adapted to cover a fence in shady, moist places. It is very persistent, and requires watching lest it gets beyond bounds. The common name, Ground nut, refers to the tubers, which grow like beads on a string. The flowers are pear-shaped, in dense clusters, and have much the odor of Violets. It proves useful and ornamental in corners where other vines will not live.

Amelia H. Botsford.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Experience with Callas.—I had a new experience with Callas. I dried my Callas off entirely two years ago, so last year they did not bloom. This summer I slipped the ball of earth out of the pot, and planted it in a very rich spot in the garden. The old one made three stalks, and since I potted it there are three blossom buds. Mrs. S.E.S.

Champaign Co., Ill.

PLANTING CACTI.

I TOOK quite a large milk jar, made many holes in it, and filled it half full with drainage, with a layer of moss over this, and then the gravelly soil. In this I planted my Cacti pressing the soil firmly about them, and arranging some pretty white and colored rocks among them, pressing the rocks into the soil enough to hold them in place. This is much prettier than planting them in separate pots. The hardy Echinops and Mamillarias do well on rockeries in the yard. Pile the rocks carelessly; leave hole to fill up with sandy soil. In the top place a large specimen and plant smaller ones around it, and in the holes around the sides. Have various colors from a dark green, almost black, to white, yellow, red to a blue cast. Opuntias may be treated this same way. I know of a rock wall set with Opuntia, between a public road and an orchard, and it is much more impregnable than barbed wire.

M. H. B.

McDowell Co., N. C.

Azaleas.—The Azaleas are undoubtedly the most beautiful of shrubs. They are of very easy culture; all the attention they need is good drainage; they have very fine roots, which cause the soil to get hard and dry and the buds to drop; to prevent this take a knitting needle and loosen the soil without injuring the roots.

Miss M. Homrighausen.

Living. Co., Ill.

Hollyhocks.—For flowers in the background do not be induced to use anything but Double Hollyhocks, and you will never be sorry for it. I had some plants this year that were ten feet tall, with flower stalks four feet long, the flowers very double, and of every conceivable shade of color.

Mabel Alexander.

York Co., Neb., Mar. 2, 1906.

A Cemetery Plant.—We wondered what to plant in the cemetery that would endure neglect. A friend visiting from Canada in April placed on a grave three blooming Sweet Alyssum plants. They covered the grave and bloomed all summer till dry weather made it look almost dead; but the rain revived it, and it bloomed till freezing weather came.

Mrs. S. E. S.

Champaign Co., Ill.

Grape Vines as Piazza Climbers.—The loveliest vine for the piazza I have ever seen is a Grape-vine of the bunch variety. Part of it is trained on a wire netting tacked to the piazza columns, while the rest is trained on two wires about a foot apart at the top of the other columns, and forms a garland of beautiful green just below the eaves.

Mrs. Julian J. Matheson.

Marlboro Co., S. C.

CARE IN PLANT CULTURE.

THERE are those who require a severe tongue-scouring to remember not to deluge their Cacti, Hoyas, Crassulas and other succulent plants, till their roots sever from their bodies. I was once assisting a friend in his conservatory when a lady brought in a Cactus and presented it to him, with the remark: "Here, I'll give this to you. I can't make it do a mite of good, any longer." After her departure we looked the plant over. It was in a gallon milk-crock with no means of drainage save by way of evaporation. Suspecting the truth, I suggested that we turn it out. We did so, when the entire top fell off together, disclosing a soft purple mass. The dear woman had unwittingly killed it with kindness and water. The knowledge of successfully growing either plant, fruit or flower is a beautiful, captivating science and cannot be acquired through books alone; but through persevering study of these, observation of other's methods and our own practical experience. A sickly looking, stunted plant is an eye-sore, even to the amateur; while a thrifty one is a source of delight. Therefore, it becomes us as tillers of the soil, to go about it in a systematic manner, that we disgrace not the calling by indolent, slipshod methods.

Cornelia.

Franklin Co., Ohio., Mar. 7, 1906.

Virginia Stock.—Who of the readers of the Magazine have tried Virginia Stock as a border for a flower bed? I have, and was surprised, and delighted with the beauty of the dainty blossoms. They were in bloom for a long time, and as if that was not enough—they came up from seed and bloomed again before frost. I sowed a few seeds in a pail which had a Gloxinia in it, that had been broken off, and I wanted to give it a chance to grow if it would, so I put it out on the piazza, and the Virginia Stock made the pot a thing of beauty for several weeks. When it finished blooming I pulled up the dead stalks of the Virginia Stock, and behold! my Gloxinia was growing nicely. It already had several velvety leaves. Any one desiring a nice border plant, easily raised and sure to bloom—should try Virginia Stock, and see the results for themselves.

Mrs. U. H. Armstrong.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Nov. 6, 1905.

Boltonia.—The Boltonia is like a perennial Aster in flower, and is one of the best late-blooming plants. Both the white and the pink make fine masses of color in September and October. It may be raised from seeds. Don't fail to give it a trial, I am sure you will never regret it.

Amelia H. Botsford.

Philadelphia, Pa.

RUDBECKIA.

SIX years ago I received in a box of plants one little slender plant of Rudbeckia or Golden Glow. I had never seen one, and I set it in a row with other small plants, not dreaming it would ever amount to much. However, that first season it spindled up two or three feet, and had one yellow blossom on its one slender stalk. I did not admire it very much; I thought it rather ordinary; but the second summer it gained my favor by sending up five or six flower stalks which had blossoms on each stalk. The third summer it had made such rapid growth that it out-shone all the other plants and shrubs in the garden. Last season I divided the roots and made several large bunches for different places which I wanted beautified, and gave several large roots to my neighbors. It is perfectly hardy, and when once set out takes care of itself. It is so attractive and easily raised, and seems to be a favorite everywhere.

S. Minerva Boyce.

Wash. Co., Vt., Feb. 8, 1906.

Seedling Geraniums.—I have grown Geraniums from seeds, more or less, for a number of years; and while I found the purchased seeds good to a degree, I found that seeds sown as soon as ripened germinated much more satisfactorily, and I determined to raise my own seeds. To raise seeds I had to resort to hand fertilization. I tried the following method: Take the floret that you wish to get the pollen from and carefully break it from the truss when the pollen is ripe, that is, yellow and powdery. Break back the petals and carefully but firmly brush it over the pistil of the floret you wish to raise seeds on. Be sure the pistil is ready to receive the pollen. From one truss I raised about twenty-four seeds, from which I have nineteen strong, healthy seedlings. Edith W. Skolfield.

Cumberland Co., Maine.

Baby Rambler Rose.—A comparatively new plant, which, judging from my experience with it, bids fair to be desirable, is the Baby Rambler Rose. My little bush about five inches high has not one bud, but a good sized cluster, and several eager pairs of eyes are awaiting their opening. It has received same culture as Geraniums, excepting a little richer soil.

Mrs. H. A. Lowden.

Nassau Co., N. Y., March 31, 1906.

Browallia.—The dainty little flower that bears this name is not generally known. There are only two colors; pure white and shades of blue. They are more modest than the Violet, and almost as dainty as the Forget-me-not. It commences to bloom in early summer and continues to bloom till frost. Miss Alice Campbell.

Logan Co., Ky.



FLORAL NOTES FOR JUNE.

SWEET PEAS will be greatly benefited if given a good mulching with sawdust, to keep the soil around their roots cool and moist. This month is a good time to bud Roses.

It is a disgrace to have weeds among the flowers. Just after the rains is the best time to weed, but in dry weather do not wait for them, as the weeds will absorb all the moisture out of the soil at the expense of the flowers.

Sprinkle Roses with hellebore and water to kill the insects. Never give very cold water to any tender plant.

Water will kill the red spider, and tobacco smoke the green fly. Keep all faded blossoms cut off of Roses, Sweet Peas and Pansies, if you wish them to continue blooming.

If you want bloom use small pots; if it is luxuriant foliage that you desire, use large ones. Often plants do not bloom because they have too much space; their strength is expended in forming roots and leaves.

Everlastings should be picked immediately after opening and hung up in a dark room, with the tops down.

When watering out-door plants has once been resorted to, it must be kept up regularly. Potting soil for house plants should be light and rich. Chinese Primroses never like direct sunlight.

Always prune your plants after potting and remove all buds and blossoms.

Failure with house plants is often due to the too sudden change from the open air to a close, heated room; they should be potted at least a month before removal to the house, but should be set in the shade of the house or on the porch out of the hot sun, or plunged in some shady spot. Never take up old plants that have bloomed all summer and pot them for winter, expecting them to bloom; better take cuttings, as young, thrifty plants are always best for winter-blooming.

Jessie Lynch.

Yamhill Co., Oreg.

The Oleander.—A well-grown plant of the Oleander is beautiful when in full bloom, is very fragrant, and is a possession to be proud of. It takes a large Oleander shrub to make any display, but such are little care and repay us well for the time required for growth. The slips root easily in a bottle of water hung up in the sun, with a bit of charcoal in the water to keep it sweet. As a tub plant the Oleander has few rivals, and blooms from May until October.

Laura Jones.

Lincoln Co., Ky., May 10, 1906.

A PRETTY SCREEN.

MAKE a box six inches wide, one foot deep, and a yard or more long. Paint it dark green and fit castors into the corners. Bore holes in the bottom. Put in a layer of small stones or broken flower pots for drainage. Fill with rich, fine soil. Make a frame, square or arched at the top, of strong, light laths, and fasten securely to the ends of the box. Over this tack a piece of chicken wire or else use strong twine in lattice work. For a permanent screen use Smilax, planted thickly in the box. Thunbergia is also beautiful.

E. F. W.

Iredell Co., N. C.

BREAD DYSPEPSIA

The Digesting Element Left Out.

Bread dyspepsia is common. It affects the bowels because white bread is nearly all starch, and starch is digested in the intestines, not in the stomach proper.

Up under the shell of a wheat berry Nature has provided a curious deposit which is turned into diastase when it is subjected to the saliva and to the pancreatic juices in the human intestines.

This diastase is absolutely necessary to digest starch and turn it into grape-sugar, which is the next form; but that part of the wheat berry makes dark flour, and the modern miller cannot readily sell dark flour, so nature's valuable digester is thrown out and the human system must handle the starch as best it can, without the help that Nature intended.

Small wonder that appendicitis, peritonitis, constipation, and all sorts of trouble exist when we go so contrary to Nature's law. The food experts that perfected Grape-Nuts Food, knowing these facts, made use in their experiments of the entire wheat and barley, including all the parts, and subjected them to moisture and long continued warmth, which allows time and the proper conditions for developing the diastase, outside of the human body.

In this way the starchy part is transformed into grape-sugar in a perfectly natural manner, without the use of chemicals or any outside ingredients. The little sparkling crystals of grape-sugar can be seen on the pieces of Grape-Nuts. This food therefore is naturally pre-digested and its use in place of bread will quickly correct the troubles that have been brought about by the too free use of starch in the food, and that is very common in the human race today.

The effect of eating Grape-Nuts ten days or two weeks and the discontinuance of ordinary white bread, is very marked. The user will gain rapidly in strength and physical and mental health.

"There's a reason."

ROCK ROSE.

A PLANT grows wild here that is very beautiful. We call it Rock Rose because of its peculiar liking for dry, rocky places. It inhabits the most rocky, barren-looking spots, where no other vegetation is found. In May the dry rocky knolls and hillsides are covered with the lovely blooms, which range in color from pure white, through all the intermediate shades to deep red. In early spring it throws up a few straight leaves, resembling Carnation leaves, and has no prospect of beauty until the numerous pink and white buds appear. These first seem to shoot up from the central roots, coming straight from the ground. When one pulls a bloom the stem can be pulled from quite a distance from the ground. I have never heard of them being under cultivation, and have wondered at the fact, as they are so easily transplanted, often lying in the hot sunshine on the top of the ground and opening their bright blossoms every morning. We have transplanted them to pots in the house and they would blossom throughout their entire season of bloom. They open in the morning, closing up during the afternoon.

Emma R. Carpenter.

Okanogan Co., Wash., June 1905.

[NOTE.—*Cistus* is known as the Rock Rose and is a beautiful genus of plants. Unfortunately, however, it will not thrive well except in sheltered situations.—Ed.]

A Few Don'ts.—Don't crowd your plants, sow plenty of seeds and thin out the small ones.

Don't handle your neighbors growing flowers or foliage plants.

Don't "blow in" all your "change," give some to your family for floral purposes.

Don't get in a towering rage if your seeds fail to germinate; find out the cause.

Don't expect the seedsman to give you something for nothing.

Don't forget to send a sick neighbor, cut flowers from your surplus stock.

Don't bury delicate seeds deeply and expect flourishing plants. Warmth and moisture are secured with a slight covering of fine dirt.

Don't deluge your plants unless they are Water Lilies.

Don't be afraid to use a little flowers of sulphur in the garden soil, if the garden is old.

A. Claudius Slocum.

Kootenai Co., Idaho, Nov. 4, 1905.

Eschscholtzia in Oregon.—In almost all catalogues the common *Eschscholtzias* or California Poppies are called annuals; but in Oregon they live for years. I have one clump that is six or eight years old and has bloomed every year since the seed was planted. The roots look very much like carrots but are not so large. L. E. H.

Douglas Co., Ore., Dec. 1, 1905.

A CHEAP BORDER.

A PRETTY border for a bed that is cut in the grass or laid off where walks cross or branch out can be made from slender pieces of wood, tree limbs or saplings. Cut pieces a foot long, sharpen one end and drive the stakes nearly around the bed. If the work is done carefully, the effect is very satisfactory. If the bed is round, a handle of twisted grape-vine gives the effect of a great basket of flowers. A bed with a border of this sort is easily covered from frost or sun when the plants are tender.

Iredell Co., N. C.

E. F. W.

SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did a woman of Apple Creek, O. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not quit drinking it, even if it took my life, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around at all. Had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. For months I never went to bed expecting to get up in the morning. I felt as though I was liable to die any time during the night.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally one day it came over me and I asked myself what is the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee, and got some Postum Food Coffee to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had the Postum which I like better than I liked the old coffee. One by one the old troubles left, until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework and have done a great deal beside.

"My sister-in-law, who visited me this summer, had been an invalid for some time, much as I was. I got her to quit coffee and drink Postum. She gained five pounds in three weeks, and I never saw such a change in anyone's health."

"There's a reason."

THE CHILDREN'S LETTER.

My Dear Children:—A month has passed away



since I last wrote you, and the bright sunshine and April showers have developed the buds into leaves and flowers. A month ago the meadow beyond the mill-race from the foot path was just beginning to show its mantle of green, but now for Dandelion it is a sheet of rich green and gold time is here once more, and the big, showy buds and flowers borne above the rosette of elegant cut foliage enrich the green mantle with innumerable gold-buttons. How gorgeous and beautiful! and on this lovely May morning, while the sun is shining in all its splendor, and the little birds filling the balmy air with their sweetest harmonies, the scene is truly enchanting. As I pass down the charming pathway and realize the beauty of the landscape, with its green and gold, its flowing crystal water, and its budding trees, I feel glad and grateful, and experience a joy that pen and paper cannot convey—a heart-influence that only Nature in its sublime grandeur can produce. Surely Heaven, the cherished abode of the blest, could not be more beautiful—more enchanting.



But here, close by the path, is an exceptionally fine plant (fig. 1). I stop to admire its handsomely-cut leaves, and finely-formed buds and golden flowers. By count I find this plant shows 93 buds and flowers, and the full, open, smiling faces look up at me as if rejoicing at the return of spring and the bright, blooming season, (see fig. 2.) As I look at these flowers, supported on their long, hollow stems, my mind goes back to the happy days of childhood, when, with brothers and sisters I played on the mossy bank under the old Willow, making bouquets of the flowers and curls of the long, pliable stems, (see fig. 3.), while, at the same time some of us whistled numerous whistles of the smooth, golden stems of the Willow. And what fun we had gathering and blowing out the "Candles" (fig. 4, a.) when the flowers were gone, each little seed, with its light (fig. 4, b.) flitting away, carried by the breeze into new fields—a simple device of Nature to spread the plant, and assure it of continued life. The freedom of those early days has passed away from me, never to return; but I always rejoice to see my little friends delight in Dandelion time, and the pleasures which are so much appreciated by children at that season.



Last month I referred to the old White Walnut Tree that spans the mill-race. The branches are now in bloom, and what curious green flowers they are. I speak of the pollen-bearing flowers, which are thick and worm-like, as shown in the sketch (fig. 5, c.) These flowers make their appear-

ance before the leaves are developed, and are quite interesting. A specimen enlarged is shown in figure 6. Does't it look like a "grub-worm?" The pistillate flowers are small and inconspicuous, and after the pollen-dust falls upon them they develop into butter-nuts, one of which is represented in figure 7. These nuts are angular, and covered with a thin, green pulp which adheres tightly, so that they are gathered and dried without hulling. The kernel is rather strong, in taste, but is prized by some for eating. The leaves are compound, and in embryo are folded into a little bud, which develops and forms the beautiful foliage which clothes the tree. The developing leaves are shown in figure 5, d. There are other butter-nut trees along the path, and after frost in autumn the nuts are plentiful. Will you not come then and have some? The trees often show dead, hollow limbs or tops, and these are favorite nesting places for birds of the Woodpecker family, see figure 8.



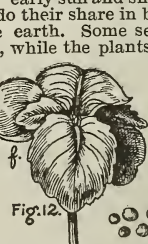
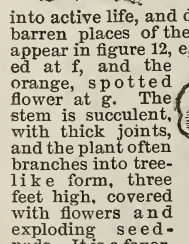
Another tree by the path is just now more showy than the Butternut. It is the Red Ash, *Fraxinus Pennsylvanica*. It is probably 40 feet high, with a dense head and large, wide spreading branches, and is clothed in summer with elegant compound leaves. When I wrote you last month this tree was just showing its black buds, as represented in figure 9, but now, May 4th, the tree is a mass of graceful plumes, (figure 10,) every little stem of which is tipped with a dark anther. At a distance you would think this fine old tree was covered with dark foliage, but as you come closer you will notice it is covered with its dark, graceful, plume-clustered flowers. In a few days the opening soft green leaflets will



change the appearance to light green, and the flowers will disappear, to be followed by the flat winged seeds. The dense, shady branches of this old tree are favorite nesting places of our song-birds, and woe to the climbing bird-cat found prowling around. Sacks, stones and water are too near at hand to allow such a bird-enemy liberty. It soon becomes "fish-bait."



Do you notice those smooth, light green, tender plants (fig. 11,) that clothe the banks of the race wherever the soil is bare? They are seedlings of the Jewel-weed or Touch-me-not, *Impatiens fulva*. How numerous the seeds were, to develop so many plants. They were scattered by Nature last autumn, and only awaited the early sun and showers to spring into active life, and do their share in beautifying the barren places of the earth. Some seeds magnified appear in figure 12, e, while the plants are represented at f, and the orange, spotted flower at g. The stem is succulent, with thick joints, and the plant often branches into tree-like form, three feet high, covered with flowers and exploding seed-pods. It is a favorite host for the yellow dodder, which sometimes covers it so thickly in autumn as to appear a mass of rich golden stems. It is a near relative of the Garden Balsam, and an interesting and handsome native plant found in moist, rich soil.



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Passing the Dutch Maple, Acer Schwedleri, clothed with its shining, rich scarlet leaves, we come to a little bank of that sweetest of spring flowers, the blue Meadow Violet (fig. 13.) See! the leaves are almost hidden by the wealth of exquisite bloom, and the fragrance emitted makes the air redolent with perfume. Could anything be more sweet and charming? We stop and admire the beauty and profusion, and sniff the perfume-laden air, and think of the hallowed association of earlier days, in which the Meadow Violet had a part. For did we not, as children, gather great handfuls to present to an indulgent mother, and did we not at times while away the long hours of youth by Violet-fighting, in which the one losing the most heads lost the game and paid the forfeit. (See fig. 14.) There are few cultivated flowers more sweet and beautiful than the common Meadow Violet, *Viola cucullata*, and when cultivated the flowers seem more numerous and handsome than when hampered by grasses and weeds. It will grow in a shady place where scarcely any other plant will thrive. Transplant a few from the meadow to your home garden. They will richly repay you in sweetness and beauty for the labor.



Your Friend,
The Editor.

LaPark, Pa., May 4, 1906.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Mr. Park:—We have lots of flowers this year. We got most of them from you. I live on a beautiful farm. Don't you think a country life best? Town girls have no pretty lawns like we country folks have. I wish there would be more room in the Magazine for the Children's Corner so no one would be crowded out.

Nora James.

Dear Mr. Park:—I can hardly wait for your little Magazine to read the Children's Corner. I am eight years old. I am not stout and have only gone to school two months, mamma teaches me at home. I have one cat and four kittens. I can hardly stay away from the pretty white Crocus we bought this spring.

Maggie Cummings.

Dear Mr. Park:—I like to read the Children's Corner, I have two brothers and two sisters. I have one pet, that is my little sister; her name is Flossie; she is five years old and we both love pretty flowers. I am a little school girl nine years old. Flossie is in the first reader, I have an organ, and I can play on it. Mamma says she loves to hear me play on the organ. Mamma and Papa are so good and kind to me, I want to do every thing I can to please them. I feel sad when I think of poor little orphan children that have no parents to be good to them.

Van Buren Co., Ark. Virgie Sneed.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl thirteen years old. We live in the country and own a farm of ninety-seven acres. I have three brothers and one sister. I am very fond of flowers. My favorites are Violets, Pansies, and Touch-me-nots. I have two kittens.

Mary Kingcade.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a boy ten years old. I go to school every day. I like flowers. My mamma has some Pansies planted. My pets are a dog, two cats and a fish. I have my fish in a glass can, I feed it bread crumbs. I have had him two weeks.

Raymond Peterson.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am seven years old. My sister Hana and I go to school across a river. I have four kittens and a little calf. I am a lover of flowers.

Lucy Prah.

Columbia Co., Oreg.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—There are lots of birds here. I have quit going to school because I have too far to go. I have a cat and some chickens.

Birdie Spencer.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live with my aunt. She has taken your Magazine for about fifteen years, we like it very much. My favorite flowers are Geraniums, Roses, Carnations and Hyacinths.

Lorena LaRogue.

Hunt Co., Texas, Jan. 24, 1906.

Mr. Park:—I am twelve years old. I have a flower bed, three cats and eleven chickens. I do not go to school; mamma teaches me at home.

Dollie Chambers.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am twelve years old. I study history, geography, grammar and spelling. I have some Bantams and a cat. My favorite flowers are Pansies, Carnations and Roses.

Lena Jensen.

Attawa Co., Ohio, Jan. 15, 1906.

Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old. I am very fond of flowers. I have a kitten named Frank, and a dog named Brutus.

Rice Co., Kan.

Helen Slentz.

QUESTIONS.

Geraniums from Seeds.—Will Mrs. McCullough, of Clark Co., S. Dakota, please tell us through the Magazine how she prepares the ground for her Geranium seeds, and how she treats them until they bloom? I have raised Geraniums from seeds for the last four years, and I have never got one to bloom. They grow nice, but refuse to even show any buds. I am discouraged, and want to know how others grow them with success.—Mrs. Fogle, Wash. Co.,

Worms.—Worms destroy our Dahlias, Asters and Pansies. How can I get rid of them?—P. M. P., Iowa.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—When people say "What makes your plants look better than mine?" I say, "I do not know unless it is because I take Park's Magazine." I certainly do have better plants since I took the Magazine.

Abby G. Forrest.

Cook Co., Ill.

Mr. Park:—Your Magazine is a valuable little treasure for flower-growers, and is always bright and cheery with beautiful thoughts.

Mrs. D. D. Davis.

Jackson Co., N. C., Dec. 7, 1905.

Mr. Park:—I could not tell you the number of years I have taken your Magazine which is my favorite among floral publications. I hope to take it as long as I live, and also that you may live to edit it.

Mrs. H. A. Lowden.

Nassau Co., N. Y.

Mr. Park:—I enjoy the Magazine so much I can hardly wait till it comes. If I do not receive it promptly each month I am greatly disappointed.

Lena Smith.

Wayne Co., Mich., Oct. 11, 1905.

Mr. Park:—I have received much valuable information from your Floral Magazine. We wish you the best of success in all your business. Hoping you may see many more happy, prosperous years.

E. L. Webster.

Lewis Co., Wash., Oct. 28, 1905.

Mr. Park:—I have enjoyed reading your little Magazine for twenty-five years, and still watch each month for its coming, and always give it a hearty welcome.

Mrs. M. Grizzards.

Carroll Co., Tenn., March 1906.

Mr. Park:—I have been a subscriber to your Magazine for several years, and cannot speak too highly in its praise.

Miss Clara Soph.

Franklin Co., Mo., Apr. 21, 1906.

Mr. Park:—I have taken the Floral Magazine for years, and could not do without it. It is so helpful to me in my flower-raising.

Minnie Hunt.

Boyd Co., Ky., March 1905.

GOSSIP.

Dear Floral Band:—Let me tell you about the most beautiful thing I have on the place. Last spring I had an old picket fence demolished, and the large rocks that held the iron rods were very hard to remove. The fence had stood between the house and barn, which is joined to the house by a long "L." When I saw what hard work it was to move those rocks, I said "Let those two that formed the old gate stand. I have an idea." So I procured two long, newly cut, cedar poles, laid the small ends side by side for about two feet, and wound them with strong twine. Then I stood them up by the two iron rods of the old gateway, and wound more twine round both rods and poles, thus forming an arch. I planted old-fashioned Morning Glory seeds around them, and now everybody exclaims over it and admires it first of all else. I always thought Morning Glories shut up during the day, but these stay open all day, unless it is very hot.

I often wonder why so few people know of *Nicotiana Affinis*? More than half the friends who come in the evening, say, "Oh, what is that lovely star?" It pulls at my very heart strings to destroy a root of it, so I give away a great many, besides having them in almost every spare corner of the garden. They will bloom all winter in the house too, but for this purpose it is best to take the late and smaller plants, keeping the center shoot well pinched out until the latter part of September. This treatment will make it branch, and every branch will bear a profusion of blossoms. The plant is one of those persevering, cheerful little things that will grow and bloom without sunshine, and can be kept in the same window with the Chinese Primroses and Rex Begonias.

Knox Co., Me.

Adella Veazie.

QUESTION.

Cacti from Seeds.—Will someone please give me information through the Magazine on raising Cacti from seeds. Should they be given much sun after planting in a box in the window?—Wm. J. M., N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

Under this head will be offered Farms, Homes, and other Real Estate, which may be for sale. Price \$1.25 per agate line, each insertion. Those who have used these columns have found sale for their properties. If you have a property for sale advertise it in this Magazine. It will bring results.

DO YOU WANT A HOME where the flowers are always in bloom, where the mercury rarely falls below 40° and rarely rises above 95°, where a cooling breeze is continuous in summer, and where fruits and vegetables can be taken from the garden at all seasons? I offer a six-room house in St. Petersburg, Florida, where you can enjoy the most equable climate in the United States. It is centrally located, and in perfect condition; lot 50x200 feet; 3 large old oaks; 12 bearing Orange trees; 2 fine Peach trees; modern improvements; Price, \$2700. I have other properties, but this I know to be a bargain. Address R. H. Thomas, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Farm For Sale.

Containing 500 acres in the beautiful Mad River Valley of the Green Mountain State. Large orchard, producing over 2,000 bushels of the best varieties of apples in 1904, also pears, plums, cherries and small fruits in abundance. Two good houses, two barns, two sugar houses, two wood-houses, two corn barns and a silo. All buildings in excellent repair. Never failing spring of water running to the houses and barns. Two large sugar orchards, containing 5,000 sugar maples, in 1904 averaging three pounds of sugar to the tree, which sold from ten to fifteen cents a pound. Having come to a retiring age I desire to dispose of this property. For further information, address Nathan Boyce, Waitsfield, Vermont.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

at your own home. For a limited time we will give free, for advertising purposes, 96 music lessons for beginners or advanced pupils on either *Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin or Mandolin* (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small). We teach by mail only and guarantee success. Established seven years. Hundreds write: "Wish I had heard of your school before." Write to-day for booklet testimonials and free tuition blank. Address: **U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 60 D. 19 Union Sq., N. Y.**

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Park:—The Asters, Zinnias and Pansies which grew from 3 cent packets of seeds last spring were very fine. The Silver Cloud Asters especially so. They were so large and showy, while the Zinnias were grand in their mixed colors.

J. J. Lessig.

Knox Co., Ill., Oct. 17, 1905.

Mr. Park:—Possibly you may smile at my forty varieties of Geraniums, but I have bright flowers the entire year with careful management. They are old time flowers but with the improvement in color, size and foliage, there is nothing so satisfactory in the ordinary home.

Lenawee Co., Mich.

Julia P. Green.

Mr. Park:—My mother, eighty-two years old, wishes me to write and tell you about four Gloxinias that are blooming, and such beauties; a white one, a cherry one, a pale pink and one the loveliest of all with cream throat, purple band and white edge, the blossoms measuring almost four inches across. Isn't that large for seedlings.

Essex Co., Mass.

A. E. Dates.

Mr. Park:—I cannot praise the Fringed Mammoth-flowered single Petunias enough. My plants began blooming early in the summer, and were admired by every one who saw them. They were so large, beautifully fringed and velvety. They did not mind the first frosts and remained in bloom until the ground froze.

Osceola Co., Iowa.

Alice Ross.

Mr. Park:—The Tuberous-rooted Begonias I received last spring had the most beautiful foliage, and the white and yellow ones had the largest flowers that I have ever seen, they measured nearly five inches from end to end the longest way, and about three inches the narrow way. The longest leaf measured nine inches and was lovely shades of green.

Hartford Co., Conn.

Mrs. L. J. Mooney.

Mr. Park:—During the World's Fair in our city when there were so many beautiful objects to attract the attention, almost daily we could see passersby pointing to our Aster bed with exclamations of delight. Although a "shut in" I raised them in a box on my window sill, and had them transplanted to the garden when large enough.

St. Louis, Mo.

J. H. C.

Dear Mr. Park:—Why do not more people grow your lovely Gloxinia-flowered Pentstemons? I sent to you two years ago for a mixed packet and they seem to be quite unknown to the majority of flower lovers. They make a splendid bedding plant. Blooming the first year and having such a long season of bloom with us, lasting from May until late in November.

Whatcom Co., Wash.

Mrs. W. B. Tait.

Mr. Park:—I planted some Canna seeds a year ago, two came up soon. Later I gave up any more coming and planted some Oxalis bulbs in the pot where they stayed till this month when I wanted the pot and in emptying and changing the dirt found three of the Canna seeds. I soaked and filed them and two of them are now growing nicely.

Hinds Co., Miss.

Mrs. P. Pulliam.

Mr. Park:—A single plant of *Platycodon* escaped my husband's diligent but ignorant hoe. The foliage was very pretty; in a little while it began to put out terminal buds and branches. And then how it did grow! The buds very gradually turned in color, from green to a sweet porcelain blue, and finally burst open, revealing the most beautiful tracery of white on the delicate blue petals. It was a profuse bloomer, delighting us all summer. We protected it from the frost and the next summer it was a larger and far more beautiful plant than before.

Darke Co., Ohio.

Mrs. Hattie W. Harris.

PICK THEM OUT! 100 plants \$3.50. 25 plants \$1.00. 12 plant 50 cents. 5 plants 25 cents. Mailed. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Abella rupestris.	Calliopsis purpurea.	Geranium, Centaure,	Paonia teupolinum.
Abutilon, Golden Fleece,	Calliopsis grandiflora.	Mme. Canovas.	Pansy, all colors, blooming
golden yellow,	Calla, spotted leaf.	Mrs. Clugston.	size.
Santana, crimson.	White.	E. H. Trego.	Passiflora incarnata.
Savitzii, white-bordered.	Campanula Calycanthema.	S. A. Mutt.	Paulownia Imperialis.
Mesopotamicum.	Carpathica.	LaFavorite.	Pea, Perennial rose.
Infanta Eulalia.	Fragilis.	Mme. Buchner.	Red.
Thompsonii plena, varie-	Medium.	Geranium, flowering; single.	Scarlet.
gated.	Campylobotrys regina.	America.	Persicaria cuspidata.
Souv. de Bonn.	Canna, named sorts.	Granville.	Peristrophe variegata.
Acacia Iopantha.	Carnations in variety.	Gen. Grant.	Petunia, finest double.
Acalypha Macafeana.	Catalpa Kempferi.	White Swan.	Phalaris, ribbon grass.
Bicolor.	Carex Japonica.	LaCroix.	Photinia villosa.
Achania Malvascus.	Caryopteris mastacanthus.	Mme. Barney.	Physalis Francheti.
Achillea Pearl.	Cestrum laurifolium.	Mrs. E. G. Hill.	Phlox, Boule de Nieg.
Parmica.	Parqui.	Geranium Fancy-leaved.	Jean de'Arc.
Millifolium purpurea.	Poeticus.	Mrs. Parker.	Pilea muscosa.
Achyranthus, new carmine.	Chrysanthemum, Robt.	Bronze Bedder.	Reptans.
Emersoni.	Halliday.	Salerol.	Plumbago, Lady Larpent.
Acorus, Calamus.	White Bonafon.	Geranium, Ivy-leaved.	Podophyllum peltatum.
Adenophora Polymorpha.	Willidinn.	Grevillea Robusta.	Polygonum Richardsoni.
Ageratum, Princess Pauline.	Willow Brook.	Heliotrope, White.	Polegonatum racemosa.
Dwarf White.	Mrs. O. P. Basset.	Light-blue.	Pomegranate, Jas. Vick.
Dwarf Blue.	Chrysanthemum inodorum.	Hemerocallis flava.	Poppo, Perennial in variety.
Agrostemma coronaria	Cineraria hybrida grandi-	Fulva.	Pride of India.
white.	flora.	Middendorffiana.	Primula, mallow-leaved.
Ailanthus glandulosa.	Maritima Diamond.	Sieboldii.	Fern-leaved.
Akebia quinata, hardy vine.	Coccoloba platyclada.	Thunbergii.	Obconica.
Aloe, succulent.	Clematis paniculata.	Honeysuckle, Halls.	Verticillata.
Althea in variety.	Coleus, Beckwith.	Reticulata.	Hardy Primulas.
Alternanthera, red, yellow.	Rob Roy.	Scarlet Trumpet.	Privet, California.
Brilliantissima.	Ruby.	Heterocentron album.	Prunella Vulgaris.
Paronychoides Major.	Carmine glow.	Hibiscus Sinensis red.	Rudbeckia, Golden Glow.
Alyssum, Double.	Mottled Beauty.	Aurantiacus.	Newmanii.
Amomum Cardamomum.	Fancy in variety.	Carminatus grandiflo	Rivina Humilis.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia.	Ommelyna celestis.	Gen. de Courtizis.	Rocket, white, blue.
Veitchii.	Selwiana.	Magnifica.	Roses in variety.
Anemone coronaria.	Coronvulus Mauritanicus.	Sub Violaceus.	Crimson Rambler.
Angelonia grandiflora.	Coreopsis Eldorado.	Hydrangea grandiflora.	Russellia elegantissima.
Anchusa azurea.	Coronilla glauca.	Inula Helenium.	Juncea.
Anthemis Nobilis.	Crassula cordata.	Iris Fetidissima.	Salvia Patens, blue.
Arabis Alpina.	Spatulata.	Florentina, white.	Praetensis.
Aquilegia in variety.	Crucianella stylosa.	Blue.	Splendens.
Artemesia triphylla.	Crape Myrtle, pink.	Germanica in sorts,	Coccinea.
Artichoke, Jerusalem.	Cuphea platycentra.	Versicolor.	Rutilans.
Arum cornutum.	Tricolor.	Ipomoea Leari.	Sage, English.
Sanctum, Black Calla.	Cyclamen, James Prize.	Moon Flower,	Sagittaria variabilis.
Asparagus Sprengeri.	White, red eye.	Ivy English, green.	Santolina, silvery.
Comoriensis.	Rose.	Abbotsford.	Saponaria ocyroides.
Decumbens.	Crimson.	Irish or Parlor.	Saxifraga, Peltata.
Plumosus nanus.	Cyperus alternifolius.	Jasminum gracillimum.	Sarmentosa.
Aristolochia elegans.	Cytisus laburnum.	Grandiflorum.	Scutellaria pulchella.
Asclepias incarnata.	Daisy, Double, delicate.	Nudiflorum.	Sea Onion.
Tuberosa.	Snowball, white.	Revolutum.	Sedum Spectabilis.
Curassavica atrosanguina	Longflower, red.	Kerria Japonica fl.pl.	Variegata.
Aster, perennial, mixed.	Daisy shasta.	Lantana, Javol, white.	Acre.
Barbarea folis variegatis.	Daisy gracilis.	Leo Dex, red.	Selaginella maritima.
Begonia alba maculata.	Crenata, fl. pl.	Weeping lilac.	Silene orientalis.
Bertha Chaterocher.	Dianthus in variety.	Lavender, true.	Solanum Rantonetti.
Cuprea.	Dielytra spectabilis.	Leucanthemum, Triumph.	Seaforbiumum.
Decorus.	Eranthemum pulchellum.	Libonia penrhosiensis.	Grandiflorum.
Diadema.	Eunonymus Japonica aurea.	Lilac, common.	Strawberry, Early.
Evansiana.	Radians variegata.	Lily of the Valley.	Medium.
Feasti.	Eucomis punctata.	Linum Perenne, white.	Late.
Foliosa.	Eupatorium riparium.	Blue.	Strobilanthus anisophyllus.
Fuchsoides.	Riparium variegatum.	Rose.	Dyerianus.
Gracilis.	Exochorda grandiflora.	Trigynum.	Spirea, Anthony Waterer.
Heracleifolia.	Ferns, Tender in variety.	Lysimachia, Moneywort.	Filipendula.
Marguerite.	Hardy in variety.	Lopesia rosea.	Japonica.
M. de Lesseps.	Picus repens.	Mackaya Bella.	Palmaria elegans.
Olbia.	Forsythia viridissima.	Madeira Vine.	Reevesi.
Speculata.	Suspensa.	Mahernia Odorata.	Van Houtte.
Rex in variety.	Fuchsia, Single, Black	Malva Moschata.	Venusta.
Berberis Jamesoni.	Prince.	Meliantum Major.	Villosa alba.
Thunbergii.	Little Prince.	Mesembryanthemum gran-	Spotted Calla.
Bergamot, white.	Mrs. Chas. Blanc.	diflorum.	Stokesia cyanea.
Scarlet.	Peasant Girl.	Acinaciforme.	Tacoma Smithi.
Bianca scandens.	Speciosa.	Meiyenia erecta.	Tansy.
Bignonia radicans.	Trailing Queen.	Monarda hybrida.	Thyme, gold, variegated.
Tweediana, variegata.	Double.	Myosotis, Forget-me-not.	Tradescantia virginica.
velutina.	Avalanche.	Alpestris.	Variegata.
Bloodroot.	Gloire des Marches.	Love Star.	Zebrina.
Bluets (Houstonia.)	Mrs. E. G. Hill.	Queen Victoria.	Tricyrtus Hirta.
Boston Smilax.	Rosa Patrick.	Nasturtium, double yellow.	Tunica Saxifraga.
Bocconia macrocarpa.	Funkia subcordata grandi-	Nepeta, Catnip.	Umbrella Tree.
Boltonia, Molle de Pastel.	flora.	Nicotiana Sanderae.	Verbena, Hardy Purple.
Bougainvillea Sanderi.	Undulata variegata.	Sylvestris.	Veronica imperialis.
Brumansia suaveolens.	Gaillardia grandiflora.	Old Man, Sweet shrub.	Viola Cucullata.
Buddleia variabilis.	Gallista canariensis.	Oxalis, Buttercup.	Marie Louise.
Bryophyllum calycinum.	Andreaea.	Golden Star.	California.
Cactus, Cereus, Queen of	Geranium maculatum.	Paeonies in variety.	Wallflower.
Night.	Geranium, flowering; double	Palm, Date.	Weeping Willow.
Cereus Triangularis.	Alphonse Ricard.	Brahea filamentosa.	Weigela floribunda.
Opuntia variegata.	Beaute Politevine.	Pritchardia filamentosa.	Floribunda variegata.
Epiphyllum truncatum.	Gen. Grant.	Phenix canariensis.	Yucca filamentosa.
California Hyacinth.	Jno, Doyle.	Reclinata.	Aloifolia.

Tee above plants will be carefully packed, mailed prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Address
GEO. W. PARK, LA PARK, Lancaster Co., Pa.

Winter-Blooming Primroses.

Three packets, embracing three superior kinds
for winter-blooming, mailed for
only 25 cents.



CHOICE WINTER-BLOOMING PRIMROSES-


June is the month in which to sow of the following Choice Winter-blooming Primroses, and I offer first-class fresh seeds of them at the prices quoted, or the entire collection for only 25 cents.

Primrose, Chinese Giant Fringed, a very superior strain from France, the flowers of which are not only beautifully fringed, but of great size and are produced in immense clusters, as represented in the engraving. All of the choicest colors are represented in the mixture. Finest special mixture, Price, 10 cents per packet.

Primrose, New Giant Star, (*Primula Pyramidalis Stellata*) a grand hybrid Primrose similar to *P. Chinensis*, but the plants grow in pyramidal form, becoming from one to two feet high, branching like a tree and bearing a great profusion of exquisite flowers in whorls, and showing many colors. Finest Special Mixture, Price 10 cents per packet, three packets 25 cents.

Primrose, Siebold's Giant Fringed. These are superb new hybrids of *P. Cortusoides*, the flowers finely fringed and coming in many colors in elegant clusters. These are rare varieties that will become popular when better known. The plants grow quickly, soon begin to bloom and continue blooming throughout the winter months. They are window plants of more than ordinary merit, and elicit the praise and admiration of all who see them in bloom. Finest Mixture, Price, 10 cents per packet, three packets 25 cents.

One packet of each sort, three packets in all, will be mailed for 25 cents; Five collections, 15 packets, for \$1.00. Get up a club.

 The Three Primroses above offered bloom freely and readily during the entire winter season, if plants are started from seeds this month. A Dollar expended in seeds now will yield plants enough for several windows, and the display will be as showy and satisfactory as anything that can be grown. Address

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other. Guaranteed to color silk, wool and cotton equally well. Ask druggist or mailed at 10c a package. Write for free booklet--How to Dye. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Mo.

When answering this advertisement please mention Park's Floral Magazine.

\$3⁷⁵

**20 YEAR
GUARANTEE**



GUARANTEED 20 YEARS

The best, handsomest and most perfect genuine American 14 karat gold plated watch ever offered for sale. Double hunting case, rich solid gold pattern of engraving, assorted designs. Fitted with the very best seven jeweled American movement, stem wind and stem set, absolutely guaranteed to keep perfect time for 20 YEARS. Positively the greatest bargain on the face of the earth. **SEEMING IS BELIEVING.** Cut this out and send it to us with your name, post office and express office address and we will send the watch and a beautiful chain to your express office for examination. You examine them at your express office and if as represented pay express agent our sale price \$3.75 and express charges and they are yours. Mention in your letter whether you want a Ladies' Watch or a Gentleman's Watch, we have it in both sizes. Address **R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 368 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.**

GOSSIP.

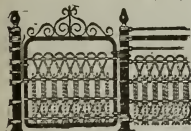
Dear Floral Friends.—My gardening is done in boxes on a second floor veranda, and a little back yard space where I plant hardy roots mostly. We have to depend upon such fertilizers as can be used easily and unoffensively; and in considering the wants of my Umbrella grass, and the green and white striped grass, it occurred to me that they might prefer beach soil to do well in; so I carefully washed the clam shells before opening, and saved the sand and clay in the water and poured it over the plants; the leaves of the striped grass are the most perfect of any I have seen at other homes; I don't include green-house specimens. I planted the clam itself in the Umbrella grass pot. **M. P. Moore.**

Hampden Co., Mass.

Dear Floral Band:—If something very sweet is wished, a lovely shaped plant, with clean, grass-like foliage and delicious spicy blossoms, sow some Garden Carnations. Ours have given so much sweetness and pleasure from seeds sown last April, and I think by mulching after freezing the roots will live over. They are now (Sept. 20th) full of buds and blossoms, and have been since the first of August. We have most all the pink colors and variations, and they are prettily fringed; almost as large and sweet as their aristocratic greenhouse sisters, and much more accommodating and satisfactory. A large bed of them would be a dear delight. Get some.

Edgar Co., Ill.

E. C.



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STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—**Stark Bro's, Louisville, Mo.** MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

LADIES

Interested in easily raising church money would do well to write the **PETER NEAT-RICHARDSON CO.,** Wholesale Druggists, Louisville, Ky. All we want is the advertising. Write us. When writing please mention Park's Floral Magazine.

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Gall Stones or any Liver Disease.

Write me all about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address: A. A. Covey, 388 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ills.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl ten years old. I live in the country and go to a country school. My mamma takes your Magazine. I have one brother. I have a cat and two dolls, and a canary bird. I am a lover of flowers and very fond of reading the Children's Corner.

Allegheny Co., Md.

Rufie Weir.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old, and go to school but cannot go in bad weather as I live too far away from school and I have to go all alone. I have one brother and two sisters but they are grown up and don't go to school. My father is dead. I have two pet cats; one is twelve years old; we have one dog and he is very cross.

Hattie May King.

Warren Co., N. J., Feb. 21, 1906.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl twelve years old. My brother has taken your Magazine, and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner. I have some flowers; my favorite flowers are Sweet Peas and Pansies. I don't see many letters from this state.

Ruth Mae Welsh.

Grayson Co., Va.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old. We live in the country. We have only thirteen pupils going to my school. Don't forget to send my paper every month as I could not do without it; it gives so many hints about flowers, and it is a fine little Magazine. I think it is the best Magazine in the world. I have a Narcissus bulb that is in bloom; it has six blossoms and two buds.

Ethel Cosgrove.

Marion Co., Oreg.

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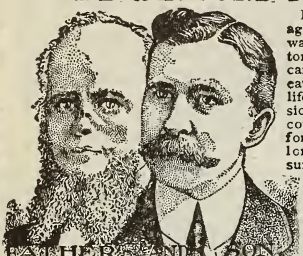
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Read the following and be convinced,
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Forty-five years ago my father who was himself a doctor, had a vicious cancer that was eating away his life. The best physicians in America could do nothing for him. After nine long years of awful suffering and after the cancer had totally eaten away his nose and portions of his face (as shown in his photograph here given) his palate was entirely destroyed together with portions of his throat. Father fortunately discovered the great remedy that cured him. This was over forty years ago, and he has never suffered a day since.

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FREE. Send 2c. stamp and birth date and I will send you a pen picture of your life from birth to death.
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cards with book of rules. know your future. Send 3 dimes for book and cards complete. Valley Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

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\$8 Paid Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A.W. SCOTT, Colones, N.Y.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Park:—Two or three years ago I planted seeds of your large fragrant Snapdragons, and was so much pleased with the result that I included another packet in my order for seeds this past season, and I was more than pleased, I was delighted, such beautiful colors, and a dozen or more different combinations.

Macomb Co., Mich.

Mrs. W. S. Lowell.

Mr. Park:—A long time ago S. Minerva Boyce wrote about her Gladioli, and how they all became one color. Some one who knew better, laughed at the idea. However last year I bought 150 varieties of Gladioli. There was every color except pure white and pure yellow. This year those 150 Gladioli were every one a flaming scarlet. All the pinks, and violets, and shades, had all become a bright scarlet. Now some one please explain.

Los Angeles Co., Cal.

G. T.

Dear Floral Friends:—I want you all to come with me this lovely May morning, for a short walk. I am not going to show you my 'Grandmother's Garden,' for I don't know that she had one, but, it is only a few hundred yards around this Cedar hill, across this old foot log, and here we are at the front side of the orchard. Just wait a moment I will let down the old-fashioned draw bar for we must cross to the other side! On account of our unusually late spring the apple trees are not all in bloom, but enough of the pink and white flowers are open to fill the air with fragrance. Just step up this way. Did you ever see as many Johnny-jump-ups in your life? The ground is simply blue with them, there the wind is stirring them. Are they not beautiful? Yes we have white ones and yellow ones too, but they are not so plentiful. Now we must hurry, here at the back of the orchard, is a typical old Virginia rail-fence that has crumbled down and is now covered with brush, and will be covered later with wild Grape Vines, Green Briers and a kind of Sarsaparilla called Cow Vine. I see you all sniffing as if you smell something sweet. Why don't you look at your feet? Violets! just help yourselves. Oh! they are so sweet, for they are the real wild Sweet Violets. A beautiful lavender and white color. Now let's climb this fence and get up in that old road; you will notice that all the large trees in this strip of Woodland are Chestnuts, hence it is called the Chestnut Orchard. The edges of the wood are ablaze with Red Linde, Wild Plum and the fuzzy, yellow bloom of the Sasafra. Out this way a few steps, now—look up through those bushes, Maiden Hair Fern by the hundreds, and all in and among them are the White Puccoons, and Star flower, clusters of the dainty Spring Anemone, here and there patches of Bluets, and everywhere a lovely, little, pink, fleshy-stemmed flower. Truly spring is with us once more. Oh my, it is dinner time, but you all come again and I will take you for another stroll.

Giles Co., Va.

Mrs. H. F. Bingham.

CANNING MADE EASY.

Keep Strawberries, Raspberries, Cherries, String-beans, Tomatoes, Young Beets, etc., by our easy method. Also good for fruit canned old way, and pickles. Used 12 years by thousands. Only 10c. for 2 packages to use in several quarts. Club rates. Agents wanted.

WOMAN'S CANNING CO.

William Street, 322 Jackson, Michigan.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

I got berry stains on a blue silk dress, will some reader tell me what will remove them. While only a girl, I am making lots of money selling directions for preserving fruit. I sell more than 100 directions a week, for \$1.00 each. You do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, it will keep perfectly fresh for years and is much better and more healthful than canned fruit. I will gladly help any one start in this business, and you can make money in city or country. I will mail a bottle of fruit and complete directions for 21 two cent stamps, which is only the cost of bottle, fruit, mailing expense, postage, etc. Address Francis Cassey, 53 E. 125th Street, Block 4, New York, N. Y. With a bottle of fruit for people to see and taste, you should sell hundreds of directions right round home.

EXCHANGES.

Coix Lachyma and Cinnamon Vine for Amaryllis or Cacti. Mrs. W. V. Marsh, Aleo, Ill., R. F. D. No. 3.

Named Dahlias and Gladioli for Dahlias and plants. Write. Mrs. S. A. Sherwin, Ostrander, Minn.

Achillea (The Pearl) and Aquilegia for White Lilies and Strawberry plants. V. W. Post, Ovid, Mich. Box 358.

Pink and white double Dahlia tubers for same, other colors. Miss Drucilla Rickel, Akron, Ind., R. F. D. 4.

Red Dahlias and Pinks for Roses, Carnations and Tulips. Mrs. Smith, 64 Williston St., Bridgeport, Ct.

Gray Spanish Moss for plants, seeds and bulbs. Write. Mrs. Lenora Vaughan, Gueydan, La.

Fine Japanese Fern Balls for other plants or seeds. Mrs. C. R. Field, 261 Spencer Ave., San Jose, Calif.

Moss Roses and Strawberries for Hydrangea and Gladioli. Mrs. E. McPherson, Syracuse, Ind. Box 255.

Seeds of Balsam, Geranium, Pinks, Cypress, etc., for hardy plants or bulbs. Adina Wood, Brookville, Ky. R. 4.

Jasmine slips for Lily of the Valley or Dahlia roots. Mrs. Wm. Cole, Vevay, Ind., Route No. 2.

Rubber Plant and other plants for rooted monthly Roses. M. C. Stewart, Northeast, Md. R. F. D. No. 2.

50 varieties of flower seeds for Fish Hook Cactus. Mary McDonald, 406 Mammoth Road, Lowell, Mass.

Lilies, Peonies, Dahlias, Cacti for Amaryllis, Tuberoses, bulbs, or plants. Mary Hakes, Hawleyville, Ia.

Chrys. and Geranium for Carnation plants and double white Anemone. Mrs. A. Lambright, Newark, N. Y.

Begonias and Geraniums for Begonias and white Crape Myrtle. Mrs. W. A. Rushin, Pavo, Ga.

Cacti for all kinds of summer flowering bulbs. E. Cummings, 1913 West Houston St., Laredo, Tex.

Verbenas, Pansies, Spider plants for Lilies, Ferns, Begonias. Mrs. Mattie Taylor, Lamasco, Texas.

Hall's Honeysuckle for fancy-leaved Geraniums. Forest Hill Farm, Newbern, Tenn., R. 5, Box 60.

Dahlia tubers for Dahlias or hardy plants. Write. Mrs. J. Bradley, 16-2nd St., (A) Manchester, N. H.

Madeira Vine tubers for anything except Golden Glow. Mrs. P. P. Agle, Springfield, Ohio.

Queen's Golden Pop Corn seed for slips of Roses Niagara Grape. Mrs. L. S. Harrington, Eureka, Ill.

Named Dahlias for fine large, or Cactus Dahlias. Cara Jewell, Darlington, Ind. Route 3.

Hardy plants, vines, shrubs for Perennial flower seeds and Roses. Mrs. Annie Pitts, Pittsburg, Mo.

Choice named Dahlias for other varieties. Write. Mrs. M. M. Hatch, South Columbia, N. Y.

Kenilworth Ivy for Mum roots or house plants. Mrs. M. S. B. Long, 409-5th Ave., Lynchburg, Va.

25 var. of nice flower seeds for Hyacinths, Monthly Roses or Lilies. L. R. Underhill, Barlow, Ky.

Lilies Roses, and Lilac for Clematis, Wistaria and Paeonies. Mrs. Pearl Kincaid, Pittsburg, Mo.

Mixed Cosmos seeds and Cassia beans for seeds of perennials. Mrs. E. Smith, Asher, Okla.

10 different kinds of flower seeds for any hardy bulbs. Mrs. Edw. Weber, Milton, Wis., Route 11.

Fig Tree, Dahlia, Cannas, Chrys. for Jonquils and Narcissus. Mrs. W. J. Grimschaw, Cleveland, Okla.

Flower roots of various kinds for others. Write. Mrs. C. E. Glover, Holbrook, Mass.

Cacti dif. kinds and Night-blooming Cereus for Crocus bulbs also Pink seed. Mrs. Davies, Cullowhee, N. C.

Dahlia tubers for any kind of plants or seeds. Send. Mrs. J. Gordon, Meriden, Iowa.

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PACKAGE MAKES ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and thinning hair.

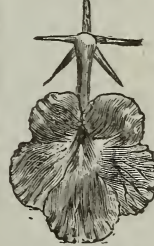
and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents.

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MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Achimene.—Mr. Editor:—I have a plant that bears over thirty showy flowers, a pressed specimen of which I enclose. It blooms all summer, and is the handsomest house-plant I ever saw. What is it?—Mrs. Bosworth, Mass.



Ans.—The pressed specimen was of Achimene, a Gesneraceous plant easily grown either from roots or seeds. The seeds germinate well, but are exceedingly small, and require care in sowing. It is a choice plant worthy of popular cultivation.—Ed.

Mr. Park.—Is it injurious to a person's health to have plants in his living room, or bed-room?—Rev. J. M. Quebec, Can.

Ans.—Paragraph 472 of GRAYS LESSONS IN BOTANY reads: "Plants purify the air for animals, by taking away the carbonic acid injurious to them, continually poured into it by their breathing, as well as by the burning of fuel and by decay, and restoring in its place an equal bulk of life-sustaining oxygen." The process is fully described in nearly all botanies.—Ed.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 104 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.

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PROF. LEO AMZI, Dept. 70. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

WANTED!

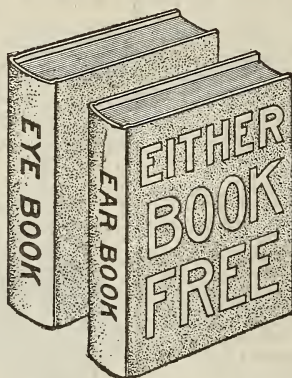
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Dullness of Hearing, Discharging Ears, Wax in Ears, Ulcers or Tumors in Ears, Catarrh of Head, Nose or Throat, Polypus Tumors, Adenoid Growths in Nose or Throat, and all other ailments that affect hearing or create diseased conditions of Ear, Nose or Throat.

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Book contains positive proof and reasons why operations and other harsh methods are no longer necessary to cure eye diseases.

Tells all about the Absorption Treatment, where it originated, what it consists of and what it has accomplished.

Book contains eye testing chart, tells about spectacles and eye glasses, how to live, diet, bathe, exercise, etc.

Book is really an encyclopedia on the eye and its diseases, and this is the book I want to send free.

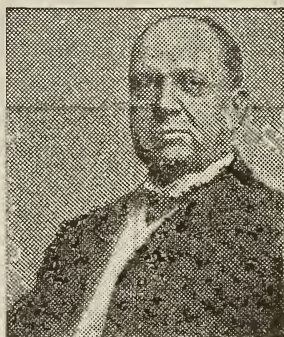
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perhaps you have some friends who are, and would like to know how to cure themselves at their own home. To get my books in the hands of every afflicted person, I ask every reader of this paper to send me the names and addresses so I can send free of charge, my eye book to those having eye diseases, and my ear book to those having ear diseases. I will greatly appreciate every reader's help in sending me these names, and so will your friends appreciate this book, treating on their disease.

When writing for book, specify whether eye or ear book is wanted.

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To all afflicted with any ear, nose or throat disease.

This book contains complete description of each different disease, each description illustrated with good picture, showing effects of various diseases.

Shows mechanism and constitution of middle ear.

Book tells all about Absorption Treatment, explains the principle of the new method, why it is superior to the hard method of the past, how this new treatment is applied, the results it produces, etc.

Tells all about ear drums and other artificial apparatuses. Tells about Head Noises, the various kinds, what each indicates.

Tells the symptoms that indicate approaching deafness, tells how to live, diet, bathe, exercise, etc. The best book of its kind published—full of facts. I will send a copy of it free to anyone.

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J. E. Griffin, Hayti, Mo., Box 55, cured of Head Noises in one month.

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